# The Mapleton Item.

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## Select Story.

### THE MAN SHE LOVES.

"We must send Maud away this autumn," said Mrs. Talbot.

"Poor, dear little Maud," acquiesced Mary, the elder of the two daughters, "we must certainly send her away. It would be too severe a trial to her feelings to witness the straits to which we are reduced. And you must never let her guess mamma, that you are going to discharge Bridget and Norah, and do the work yourself."

"Nor that you have accepted the situation in a bookstore," said Mrs. Talbot, lowering her voice to almost a whisper. "Maud is so exquisitely sensitive. Her whole being is like a finely strung harp."

"It's so fortunate that our cousin, Mrs. Peck, should have sent for her to come and spend the autumn at Chestnut Meadows just now of all times in the world," said Mary Talbot, with a sight of relif "You and I, mamma, can manage to meet our reverses in almost any way. But Maud must not be compelled to suffer."

So these two self-sacrificing women carried out their programme. The pretty young family idol was sent to Chestnut Meadows to have a good time and enjoy herself, while Mrs. Talbot and Mary prepared to face the grim realities of poverty by themselves. Whatever happened, they argued, Maud must not be put out or annoyed.

Honest Philena Peck did not believe in this sort of thing.

"Maud ain't a child no longer," she said. "Maud's a grown women. She's as fit to be troubled as her mother and Mary. She can't be kept under a glass case always, like as if she was a bunch of white flowers. However, I suppose it must be as Cousin Talbot says."

And so Maud was given the best room in the house, treated with constant tenderness, and allowed to think that she conferred a great favor on Mrs. Peck by sojourning there at all.

"I suppose I shall find it awfully stupid," she mused, "but mother and Mary think it will be good for me, and Cousin Peck is going to hire a cottage piano for my use, and I can walk in the woods, and gather ferns, and pretty leaves and mosses, and, of course, I needn't associate with the other boarders unless I like!"

For Mrs. Peck was a widow of straitened means, and eked out her income by keeping what she termed "a house full of boarders" until the frost came, and the city guests packed up their wardrobes and fled back to brick blocks and the glare of gas lamps and electric globes.

But as the radiant October reddened over the land, and the boarders, one by one drifted away, Maud did not become lonesome, neither was she homesick. And once or twice, returning late from the woods, Mr. Neville, the gentleman who occupied the second story back-room was her companion.

"I think she's got over the notion of not associating with the boarders," shrewdly mused Mrs. Peck.

"Cousin Philena," asked Maud one evening, as she was winding crewels for her newest piece of Kensington work, "where is Mr. Neville from?"

"From Liverpool," Mrs. Peck answered. "And, Maud, my dear, don't you go flirting with him."

"Flirting! I!" cried Maud, with the color mounting to the very roots of her hair.

"Because, my dear," said the old lady, "he's a workin'-man like the rest of us; and you'll have to marry some one who can keep you like a princess; and it ain't noways right to trifle with his feelings, so long as there ain't no earthly chance for him."

The roses grew richer and deeper than ever, as Maud's eyelashes drooped to the ground.

Mrs. Peck's words had evidently stirred a chord deep down in her heart. Did anyone imagine that she, Maud, had been trifling with James Neville's feelings? He was pleasant to look at—he was both intelligent and fluent, that was very certain.

As for his being a working-man, had he ever pretended to be otherwise? She could remember now how often he helped Mrs. Peck carry heavy loads of wood and water—how he kept the little vegetable garden free from weeds—how, as often as not, he drove home the cows in the dewy purple of the twilight, and spent a morning hour or two in pruning the shrubs or digging up the borders where next spring's hyacynths and tulips were to be planted.

"I see it all now," thought the girl. "He is poor, and Cousin Peck gives him his board cheap because of his help. A working-man! Well, why not? But I never imagined before that a working-man could be so nice and gentlemanly!"

"What does he do, Cousin Philena?" she ventured, in a very low tone, to ask.

"He's got some sort of a trade down in Liverpool," said Mrs. Peck. "The folks he works for has given him three months vacation. It's something as has a deal of pen and ink about it, I believe."

The next day Maud rose earlier than usual, and came down to the kitchen.

"Cousin Peck," she said softly, "I—I want to be useful. I'm tired of doing nothing. Won't you show me how to cook?"

"And welcome, my dear," said the good housekeeper. "It's a thing every woman shoud know how to do.

Maud Talbot took her first lesson this morning. The next day she baked a little apple-tart, powdered it with cinnamon, and made plum sauce. The third she cut out some useful household garments under Cousin Peck's directions, and stitched them up on the machine. On Monday she learned how to starch the fine clothes, and on Tuesday she ironed them triumphantly.

"I didn't know it was such fun to work," she said. "And, then, one always feels that she is acomplishing something. Oh, Cousin Peck, won't mamma be surprised?"

"I shouldn't a bit wonder," said the old lady, with a sedate smile.

When the chill December days glomed over the sere landscape, Mr. Neville packed his portmanteau to return to the city, saying:

"I must get back to work. I have played long enough—perhaps too long."

Maud looked up with a startled face—a face which unwittingly displayed all the secrets of her heart. It emboldened James Neville to speak out what was in his soul.

"Before I go," he said, "there is one question that I must ask: May I come back to you, Maud, one of these days? May I ask you to be my wife? Do you think, dear, that you could love me?"

There was nothing of the coquette about Maud Talbot. She had no idea of playing with any man's heart, and she answered, simply, "Yes."

"And," she added, after a little of the sweet lover talk, which transformed the frigid December twilight into light and sunshine, "you will find me a real helpmate, James. I have learned to do all sorts of housework since I have been with Cousin Philena Peck. I can cook; and wash, and sew, and ——"

"My little busybee!" he cried, laughing.

"Because," pleaded she, "Cousin Philena said you were a working-man, and I knew that I must be a working-woman, too. I couldn't sit idly by while you toiled for us both. But, James," she added, wistfully, "I should so like to know what your trade is."

"I am a clergyman," said Mr. Neville, with a smile. "I am rector of the Church of St. Segrairus. I toil with my brains and delve with my pen. But you are right, Maud; no day-laborer works harder than I do. And it was to rest my tired cerebrum that I came out to this peaceful farm-house, harvested Mrs. Peck's apples, and planted strawberry runners in her garden borders."

When Maud Talbot went back to the city, it was to carry the news of her engagement. Mary, the patient, much-enduring elder sister, also had something to tell.

She had promised to marry the junior partner in the bookstore, where she had stood behind the counter, and sold current numbers of magazines and sets of standard authors. And Mrs. Talbot could hardly express her gratitude to Heaven for this newer, brighter prospect.

"My daughters declare that I must come and live with them alternately, six months at a time," she said. "But I never thought, Cousin Peck, that my little Maud would have the courage to go to work, and learn to be a real practical housekeeper."

"A woman will do anything for a man she loves," said Cousin Peck, shrewdly.

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Prof. Poe, of Bridgeport, Conn., has invented an artificial pair of lungs which are used in restoring life in cases of drowning or asphyxiation. He is experimenting on a pet rabbit, and has already drowned it and restored it to life 11 times. The rabbit has also been suffocated by the fumes of burning charcoal until all signs of life were extinct. The professor then attached his patent bellows to the animal's mouth and forced oxygen into the lungs. The returning suction drew out the deadly gases, and the artificial respiration produced a muscular contraction and expansion of the lungs. Prof. Poe. claims that his invention will save human beings as well as rabbits.

### A GOOD STORY FOR BOYS.

"It is the best boy's story I ever heard. We have had a good many boys with us from time to time," said Mr. Alden, the senior member of a large hardware establishment on Market street, Philadelphia, "as apprentices, to learn the business. What may suprise you is that we never take country boys, unless they live in the city with some relative who takes care of them and keeps them home at night, for when a country boy comes to the city to live everything is new to him and he is attracted by every show window and unusual sight. The city boy who is accustomed to these things cares little for them, and if he has a good mother he is at home and in bed in good season. And we are very particular about our boys—and before accepting one as an apprentice we must know that he comes of honest and industrious parents.

"But the best boy we ever had is now with us, and a member of the firm. He is the one man in the establishment that we couldn't do without. He was thirteen years old when he was apprenticed to us, and was with us for eleven years, acting for several years as salesman. When he first came we told him that for a long time his wages would be very small, but that if he proved to be a good boy his salary would be increased at a certain rate every year, and as it turned out, when according to agreement we should have been paying him five hundred dollars a year, we paid him nine hundred, and he never said a word himself about an increase of salary. From the very outset he showed that he had an interest in the business. He was prompt in the morning and if kept a little overtime at night, it never seemed to make any difference with him. He gradually came to know where everything was to be found, and if information was wanted, it was to this boy, Frank Jones, every one applied. The entire establishment seemed to be mapped in his head and everything in its catalogue numbered. His memory of faces was equally remarkable. He knew the name of every man who came to the store to buy goods, what he bought and where he came from. I used to often say to him 'Jones, your memory is worth more than a gold mine! How do you manage to remember?'"

"'I make it my business to remember,' he would say. 'I know that if I can remember a man and call him by name when he comes into the store, and can ask him how things are going on where he lives, I will be very likely to keep him as a customer.'

"And that was the exact case. He made friends of buyers. He took the same interest in their purchase he took in the store, and would go to no end of trouble to suit them, and to fulfil to the letter everything he promised.

"Well, affairs went on in this way until he had been with us eleven years, when we concluded to take him in the firm as a partner. We knew that he had no extravagant habits, that he never used tobacco nor beer, nor went to the theatre. He continued as at the beginning to board at home, and even when his salary was the very lowest he paid his mother two dollars a week for his board. He

*Continued on eighth page.*

# A FATAL RAVINE.

## A Place in Yellowstone Park Where the Air is Poisonous.

### The Bones of Many Animals Found in the Deadly Gulch.

"In Yellowstone Park there is a ravine that proves as deadly to animal life as that Death Valley of Java, where wild beasts perish by the score," said Henry W. McIntyre at the Palace Hotel the other night. The gentleman was connected with the party who surveyed the reservation, under the leadership of Arnold Hague, the park geologist. While following the streams to trace the extinct hot springs the explorers reached a ravine in which the bones of many animals, bears, deer, rabbits, and squirrels, were found. The presence of the remains caused the party much wonder, and a solution of the strange affair was found only when a crow that had been seen to fly from the side of the valley to a carcass that was yet fresh lit on its prey, and almost immediately fell to the ground.

"The death of the bird," continued Mr. McIntyre, "was caused by gaseous exhalations, whose presence in the park had been before unsuspected. The larger game also met its death by inhaling the deadly gas. The ravine is in the northeastern part of the park, in the vicinity of the mining camp of Cooke creek, and not far from the line of the mail route. All about this region gaseous exhalations are given off, which form sulphurous deposits. In the almost extinct hot spring areas of Soda Butte, Lamar River, and Cache and Miller creeks the ravine was found. This region is rarely visited, although it is an admirable spot for game, which, however, goes unmolested by man, the laws against hunting being very severe. The road to the valley has few attractions, and the visitors to the fossil forests and Hindoo basin seldom make the trip.

"In the centre of a meadow, reached by an old elk trail, is a shallow depression that was once the bed of a hot-spring pool. This is now dry and is covered with a slight deposit of salt, and that is a bait that attracts the elk and other game of that region. The 'lick' extends for seventy-five yards up the ravine, and is thicker and more palpable toward the upper end. The creek runs past along the side of the valley and boils and bubbles as if it were the outlet of a hot spring. But the water is cold, and the disturbance on its surface is caused by the emission of gas, mainly carbonic acid. It also contains sulphur, as particles of that are seen on the sides of the creek. As we went up the stream the odor of sulphur became very strong and caused irritation of the bronchial passages. About eighty yards above Cache Creek were the bones of a large bear, and near by was a smaller grizzly decomposed, but with the skin and hair yet fresh. Only a short distance farther on were the skeletons of many more animals, such as elk and deer and other large game. Squirrels, rabbits, birds, and insects were lying about in quantities, and the ravine looked as if it had been the 'scoop' of a drive into which the animals of the park had been hunted and had been left there to die of hunger out of mere wantonness. There were no wounds apparent on the bodies before us; all the animals had been asphyxiated by the deadly gases that hung a few feet from the surface of the gulch.

"The first bear we saw was a good way down the gulch, where a neck is formed. To that point the gas must have been driven by the wind, and its deadly nature may be easily guessed when it is remembered that the slightest motion causes a diffusion of ether that would tend to decrease its noxious properties. Here is the explanation of the oft-repeated assertion that game was being exterminated by hunters in the Yellowstone, notwithstanding the stringent laws that had been passed for the protection of animals there. I had seen it noted that each year bears, deer, mountain tigers and other wild animals were disappearing from the reservation, and it was asserted that friends of the people who had charge of the park were allowed to hunt there in defiance of the law. There were probably 150 bodies of wild animals in the gulch when I was there. But, although there were skeletons entire and single bones, it must not be supposed these were the remains of all the game that had found death in the ravine. They had accumulated only since the last rain storm. Through this gulch a mountain torrent runs when the snows have melted from the mountains or after a hard rain. Then all things, stones, bones, and bodies, are tumbled together on their way to the mouth of the gulch, whence they are carried away in the creeks or are left to mark the course of the stream and bleach on the table lands. I had noticed near the Mammoth Hot Springs the bodies of mice and bugs, but had never attributed their presence to the deadly gases that were so rapidly killing off the large game of the park.

### The Man Who Lost the Race.

I was hoofing it along a highway in Arkansas, my horse having gone dead lame and being left with a farmer when a man driving a horse and buggy overtook me and invited me to ride. I was only too thankful for the offer and when I got in beside him I liked his looks. He offered me a cigar. We exchanged names. He was informed on politics and current events. It was a spanking horse he had and he kept a steady gait for mile after mile. The only thing about the man that puzzled me was the way he had of looking behind every few minutes and I finally inquired:

"Are you expecting some friend to overtake you?"

"Well, no—not a friend," he replied.

"Enemies?"

"It may be that the sheriff and his posse will be fools enough to try and overtake me."

"My friend," I said, after swallowing the lump which suddenly gathered in my throat, "Is there any good reason why the Sheriff should want to overtake you? This is rather blunt, I'll admit, but if I hurt your feelings I am ready to beg pardon."

"Oh, no harm done," he laughed. "I borrowed this horse and rig about two hours ago without the formality of asking, and the owner may hope to recover it. Don't give yourself any uneasiness, however. I run to horses and not to highway robbery."

Three miles further on, as we rose a hill, he looked back and then pulled up and said:

"We must part here. The Sheriff and half a dozen others are in pursuit, and every pound of weight will now tell."

"I am very much obliged for your kindness."

"Oh, not at all. Your society has been reward enough. I would suggest that you enter that thicket and lie close until the party gets by. When an Arkansas Sheriff gets after a stolen horse he means to hurt somebody, and his crowd isn't particular who it shoots at. And, say, you needn't make any special effort to report that you have seen me. Savey?"

"I won't."

"Then good-by."

He put the horse on a dead run, and was out of sight in two minutes. I secreted myself as directed, and in a few minutes the posse thundered by in a cloud of dust. I followed at a leisurely gait, and at the end of two hours came upon them, grouped around a tree. Hanging from a limb was the lifeless body of my friend of the road, and they were now waiting for the blown and exhausted horses to recuperate.

### Luminous Paint.

An article in a French paper on this subject explains that a phosphorescent powder may be obtained by calcining together in a closed vessel sulphur and pure carbonate of calcium, yet the presence of impurities of extremely minute portions of some other substance will often greatly enhance the lighting powers. This explains why marine shells give such good results, as they contain traces of rubidium, and it has been proved that salts of this metal have a powerful effect in increasing luminosity. About four years ago an attempt was made in New York city to introduce luminous paint, and great were the expectations raised. We attended an exhibition in Fulton street, where very interesting effects were shown in a darkened room. But it never became popular or was used to any great extent.

One of the novelties to be seen at the Paris exhibition is a drop-a-coin-in-the-slot machine which takes photographs "while you wait." It is operated by electricity and is said to do good work.

## SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

War balloons are being made in England for the French army.

Parachutes have been adopted in Germany for campaigning purposes.

An average of five feet of water is estimated to fall annually over the whole earth.

An Italian engineer has successfully presented the incrustation of steam boilers by the use of sugar.

There is quite an agitation on this side the water in favor of metal ties instead of depleting our forests year by year.

The electrical treatment of sewage bids fair to give sanitary engineers one of the most valuable improvements submitted to them in a long time.

Worcester, Mass., has a factory for the manufacture of corrugated steel barrel hoops, lately invented, which are said to be elastic, and hug barrels or packages tightly. They are welded in two seconds.

It is pointed out that when much dust is present in the atmosphere the heat of the sun is greatly absorbed, hence it seems probable that dust particles may aid in the formation of fogs in another way than by acting as nuclei.

Professor Elisha Gray remarks that electrical science has made a greater advance in the last twenty years than in all the 6000 historic years preceding. More is discovered in one day now than in a thousand years of the middle ages.

A Lewiston (Me.) paper says: "A method of distinguishing the mushroom from the poisonous toadstool is said to be by sprinkling salt on the under side. If it turns black the mushroom is good; if yellow, it is poisonous. Time should be given the salt to act."

It has been noticed that a jet of compressed gas inflicts upon the body an injury of the same nature as a burn. Dr. B. W. Richardson has accordingly suggested the use of compressed gas—carbonic acid as most convenient—as a cautery, with advantages in removing warts, etc.

The fastest locomotive employed in carrying the Scotch mail, where the highest rate of speed in England is attained, has three cylinders, a new departure in locomotive building, and a seven-feet driving wheel. It has been made specially for high speed with heavy trains.

The wiring of the Parliament Building in Vienna has been quite ingeniously accomplished, the principal cable running through one of the many ventilating pipes, the wires being carried through the gas piping, thereby allowing the elaborate decorations on the walls to remain uninjured.

An artesian well in North City, a suburb of St. Augustine, Fla., is said to have the largest flow of any artesian well in the world. It is an eight-inch well, and its flow exceeds the highest expectations. From a measurement made by Dr. J. K. Rainey, the flow exceeds 8000 gallons per minute, or over 11,500,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

While we expect to find the ears upon the head in the larger animals, we look in vain for the same arrangement in the lower invertebrate creatures. Many of these, like the scallop, have no head; others, like crabs and lobsters, have no ears placed on their horns or attennæ; others, like the green grasshopper, have the ear on the foreleg; others, like the fresh-water shrimp, have it on the tail.

### Alaska Currants.

The dried currant-like fruit frequently referred to by travellers in Alaska as gathered by the Indians in immense quantities, is not a true currant, but the berries of the Shepherdia argentea, a large shrub known in our Northern States and Territories as the Buffalo berry. A correspondent residing at Fort Wrangle, Alaska, writes us that this is about the only native edible fruit of the country, and the Indians appreciate it so highly that they gather and dry it for winter use, the berries not only serving as an agreeable acid sauce, but no doubt adding much to the health of the consumer. While this handsome and prolific shrub is a native of the colder regions of the Rocky Mountains from New Mexico northward to Alaska, it also thrives in the gardens of our eastern cities and their suburbs, where it has been sparingly cultivated for the past half century, and perhaps for a longer time.

### A Dollar With a History.

An interesting story is told of a long search for and final recovery of a gold dollar, which may be appropriately quoted in this connection. A young lady in Lambertville, N. J., had a gold dollar with a monogram inscribed upon it, which had been the subject of a good deal of attention. It was attached to a bracelet by a chain. One evening in February, after a sleigh ride, she missed it, and the broken chain showed plainly how it had disappeared. Search was at once made, but without avail. Finally an advertisement met the eye of an habitual loafer about town. He went to the house and said that he had found the dollar below the steps of the sleigh the morning after the ride, and had spent it for whiskey at a saloon. The friends of the young lady determined to find the keepsake for her, if possible. The bartender remembered receiving the coin, but had paid it over to a butcher. The latter recollected paying it to a drover in Trenton. The address of the drover was secured and a letter written him requesting a reply at once. It soon came, and contained the information that he had purchased a ticket to Philadelphia with the money on the very day the butcher had given it to him, and that the ticket agent had then remarked about the monogram.

The search was continued. The agent remembered the dollar, and said that he laid it aside for a few hours, but that it was forwarded to Philadelphia with the daily accounts. The receiver of the New Jersey receipts at Philadelphia was next corresponded with. The beautiful monogram had been noticed, but the money had been deposited in the bank. The cashier was communicated with. His attention had been called to the initials on the back of the dollar by one of the clerks, and he had instructed him to place it aside for a few weeks. Unfortunately, in the absence of the clerk, a gentleman desiring several hundred dollars in gold, preparatory to a California trip, had been furnished with the amount, and the little piece had in some way been mixed with that sum and gone westward. The gentleman's name was furnished, and a letter was sent to him. The remainder of the Spring and Summer passed with no tidings of the lost bauble. Finally, however, a letter was received from the gentleman stating that the letter had been delayed owing to a mistake in the address, and had just reached him, but that he still had the dollar in his possession. The initials were the same as those of a young friend of his, and he had kept the coin on that account. On receiving the proper direction he promptly returned the gold dollar so persistently searched for, the curious history of whose wandering affords an excellent example of how fast money travels.

### Prospective Nursery Wonders.

If half of what the inventors of the phonograph claim for it comes true, the children of the near future are going to have some wonderful toys. Inventors are now at work on a long list of nursery wonders, in all of which the new mechanism is to be the main feature. The phonograph doll will talk, laugh, cry and sing like a human being. Noah's ark will contain a drove of neighing, braying, roaring, lowing, barking, mewing, hissing, cackling creatures that will rival a menagerie. The song-notes of fine singing birds have been preserved on the meal slips and the results combined, so that one may have a papier mache canary which will require no attention and will sing with many times the volume, and at many times the length, of any bird that ever lived. Mothers, too, have the promise of a phonographic cradle, at the head of which the wonderful mechanism is placed that will sing sweet lullabys by the hour to the fretful infant, soothing it and its tired parent to sleep at the same time.

### Sylvan Siamese Twins.

There is a most wonderful poplar tree growing just beyond Sharp Top mountain, a few miles from Jasper, Ga. It has two trunks, both perfectly developed, and standing two or three feet apart at their bases, that look exactly like two smooth, straight poplar trees. At a height of thirty or forty feet these two trees come together and form one perfect body, from where they join to the top.

The University of Durham, England, will henceforth confer degrees in music.

## CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

### HOW POLLY AND PETER KEPT HOUSE.

My uncle is threshing with Freddy;
My mother has gone to the fair;
I've vowed to be steady as steady,
And baby she's tied in her chair.
I must brush up the hearth to look neater,
And put all the tea-cups away—
There's no one to help me but Peter,
And Peter—why, Peter's at play.

Just hear how the turkeys are crying,
And the calf is as hungry as two!
I'll see if the cherries are drying,
And then there's the churning to do.
In summer we churn in the cellar,
So baby can come there to stay—
I must think of a story to tell her
While Peter—but Peter's at play.

It is time that the chicken was over,
And my mending is scarcely begun—
Here's Peter come up from the clover,
And we never have dinner till one.
I'll just make this sauce a bit sweeter
And bring out some cakes on a tray—
He must be well treated, poor Peter,
He does work so hard at his play.

—*Dora Read Goodale in St. Nicholas.*

### A SPARROW CHASES AN ALLIGATOR.

An alligator and an English sparrow were seen to engage in a battle near Darien, Ga., the other day. The 'gator provoked the fight by snapping at the bird, which in turn flew furiously at its ugly antagonist, aiming with precision at the saurian's eyes. The 'gator finally gave up the contest, and sought safety from the sparrow's attacks by hiding itself under water.—*Savannah News.*

### A KNOWING CANARY.

Canary birds are easily trained, as we told you recently. Two of our girls send us the following letter about one belonging to their aunt. Everybody delights in a trained bird and there is no reason why boys and girls should not teach their little pets all the tricks our young friends here tell us about.

DEAR MR. EDITOR—After reading about canary birds in your paper we thought you would like to hear about one our aunt has in Washington. It is very tame and flies through the house both up and down stairs. One day he followed grandma out into the front yard without her knowledge. She was scared when she found him on the step, but spoke sharply to him, saying, "Pete! you rascal! go in the house." Rather to her surprise he turned and hopped in.

When any one uses the typewriter he gets on the carriage and rides back and forth, sometimes running along on it as if trying to beat it. He will go to a stranger when spoken to, and he never gets tired playing with any one. He will also lie on his back in the palm of your hand and play "dead bird."

People often bring their friends to see him, as he is so very amusing. Besides, he is a beautiful singer.

### DICK.

Dick is a little black and white dog, whom its young mistress loved with all the strength of her young, warm heart. One day, not many weeks ago, when the dog cart was permitted to drive through the streets and steal dogs, Dick was taking a walk with his mistress and her mother; he was close at their heels, but was spied by one of the bipeds that accompanied the dog cart. The man darted for the dog and reached it before the little girl could get her arms around it. She begged and plead in vain. The policeman, who was detailed on the cart, threatened to arrest the woman and child, who begged and cried for their pet. So dick was taken away.

The litte girl had two dollars saved, copper by copper, and armed with this—all her wealth—she was taken to the pen where the dogs were kept, awaiting their slaughter. "Dick!" she cried, and out from a crowd of dogs, great and small, her little pet rushed. Her dog secured, she laid the whole of her savings in the man's hand—a ransom. And then, because dogs cannot enter the street cars, the child and her mother trudged from below the barracks to their home which is not far below Jackson street; tired, yet so happy, hugging tight that dear Dick, whose loss had caused such sorrow and whose life she had bought with every cent in her little savings bank.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

### Insult to Injury.

Addlepate: "Aw! You have insulted me, sir. Aw! my fwiend will call upon you. Your card, sir, please. Aw."

Bohemian: "Give you my card? I should say not. You would stick it in your looking-glass to delude your landlady into thinking you were acquainted with a gentleman."

# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

## THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

**Subject: "Drunkenness the Nation's Curse." (Preached at Helena, Montana.)**

TEXT: *"Who slew all these?"*—II Kings, x., 10.

I see a long row of baskets coming up toward the palace of King Jehu. I am somewhat inquisitive to find out what is in the baskets. I look in and I find the gory heads of seventy slain Princes. As the baskets arrive at the gate of the palace, the heads are thrown into two heaps, one on either side the gate. In the morning the King comes out, and he looks upon the bleeding, ghastly heads of the massacred Princes. Looking on either side the gate, he cries out with a ringing emphasis: "Who slew all these?"

We have, my friends, lived to see a more fearful massacre. There is no use of my taking your time in trying to give you statistics about the devastation and ruin and death which strong drink has wrought in this country. Statistics do not seem to mean anything. We are so hardened under these statistics that the fact that fifty thousand more men are slain or fifty thousand less men are slain, seems to make no positive impression on the public mind. Suffice it to say, that intemperance has slain an innumerable company of Princes—the children of God's royal family; and at the gate of every neighborhood their are two heaps of the slain; and at the door of the household there are two heaps of the slain; and at the door of the legislative hall there are two heaps of the slain; and at the door of the university there are two heaps of the slain; and at the gate of this nation there are two heaps of the slain. When I look upon the desolation I am almost frantic with the scene, while I cry out: "Who slew all these?" I can answer that question in half a minute. The ministers of Christ who have given no warning, the courts of law that have offered the licensure, the women who give strong drink on New Year's day, the fathers and mothers who have rum on the sideboard, the hundreds of thousands of Christian men and women in the land who are stolid in their indifference on this subject—they slew all these!

I propose in this discourse to tell you what I think are the sorrows and the doom of the drunkard, so that you to whom I speak may not come to torment.

Some one says: "You had better let those subjects alone." Why, my brethren, we would be glad to let them alone if they would let us alone; but when I have in my pocket now four requests saying: "Pray for my husband, pray for my son, pray for my brother, pray for my friend, who is the captive of strong drink," I reply, we are ready to let that question alone when it is willing to let us alone; but when it stands blocking up the way to heaven, and keeping multitudes away from Christ and heaven, I dare not be silent, lest the Lord require their blood at my hands.

I think the subject has been kept back very much by the merriment people make over those slain by strong drink. I used to be very merry over these things, having a keen sense of the ludicrous. There was something very grotesque in the gait of a drunkard. It is not so now; for I saw in one of the streets of Philadelphia a sight that changed the whole subject to me. There was a young man being led home. He was very much intoxicated—he was raving with intoxication. Two young men were leading him along. The boys hooted in the street, men laughed, women sneered; but I happened to be very near the door where he went in—it was the door of his mother's house. I saw him go up stairs. I heard him shouting, hooting and blaspheming. He had lost his hat, and the merriment increased with the mob until he came to the door, and as the door was opened his mother came out. When I heard her cry that took all the comedy out of the scene. Since that time when I see a man walking through the street, reeling, the comedy is all gone, and it is a tragedy of tears and groans and heartbreaks. Never make any fun around me about the grotesqueness of a drunkard. Alas for his home!

The first suffering of the drunkard is in the loss of his good name. God has so arranged it that no man ever loses his good name except through his own act. All the hatred of men and all the assaults of devils cannot destroy a man's good name if he really maintains his integrity. If a man is industrious and pure and Christian, God looks after him. Although he may be bombarded for twenty or thirty years, his integrity is never lost and his good name is never sacrificed. No force on earth or in hell can capture such a Gibraltar. But when it is said of a man, "He drinks," and it can be proved, then what employer wants him for workman? what store wants him for a clerk? what church wants him for a member? who will trust him? what dying man would appoint him his executor? He may have been forty years in building up his reputation—it goes down. Letters of recommendation, the backing up of business firms, a brilliant ancestry cannot save him. The world shies off. Why? It is whispered all through the community, "He drinks; he drinks." That blasts him. When a man loses his reputation for sobriety he might as well be at the bottom of the sea. There are men here who have their good name as their only capital. You are now achieving your own livelihood, under God, by your own right arm. Now look out that there is no doubt of your sobriety. Do not create any suspicion by going in and out of immoral places, or by any odor of your breath, or by any glare of your eye, or by any unnatural flush of your cheek. You cannot afford to do it, for your good name is your only capital, and when that is blasted with the reputation of taking strong drink, all is gone.

Another loss which the inebriate suffers is that of self respect. Just as soon as a man wakes up and find that he is the captive of strong drink he feels demeaned. I do not care how reckless he acts. He may say, "I don't care;" he does care. He cannot look a pure man in the eye, unless it is with positive force of resolution. Three-fourths of his nature is destroyed; his self respect gone; he says things he would not otherwise say; he does things he would not otherwise do. When a man is nine-tenths gone with strong drink, the first thing he wants to do is to persuade you that he can stop any time he wants to. He cannot. The Philistines have bound him hand and foot, and shorn his locks, and put out his eyes, and are making him grind in the mill of a great horror. He cannot stop. I will prove it. He knows that his course is bringing disgrace and ruin upon himself. He loves himself. If he could stop he would. He knows his course is bringing ruin upon his family. He loves them. He would stop if he could. He cannot. Perhaps he could three months or a year ago; not now. Just ask him to stop for a month. He cannot; he knows he cannot, so he does not try. I had a friend who for fifteen years was going down under this evil habit. He had large means. He had given thousands of dollars to Bible societies and reformatory institutions of all sorts. He was very genial and very generous and very lovable, and whenever he talked about this evil habit he would say: "I can stop any time." But he kept going on, going on, down, down, down. His family would say: "I wish you would stop." "Why," he would reply, "I can stop any time if I want to." After a while he had delirium tremens; he had it twice; and yet after that he said: "I could stop at any time if I wanted to." He is dead now. What killed him? Rum! Rum! And yet among his last utterances was: "I can stop at any time." He did not stop it, because he could not stop it. Oh, there is a point in inebriation beyond which, if a man goes, he cannot stop!

One of these victims said to a Christian man: "Sir, if I were told that I couldn't get a drink until to-morrow night unless I had all my fingers cut off, I would say: 'Bring the hatchet and cut them off now.'" I have a dear friend in Philadelphia, whose nephew came to him one day, and when he was exhorted about his evil habit, said: "Uncle, I can't give it up. If there stood a cannon, and it was loaded, and a glass of wine sat on the mouth of that cannon, and I knew that you would fire it off just as I came up and took the glass, I would start, for I must have it." Oh, it is a sad thing for a man to wake up in this life and feel that he is a captive. He says: "I could have got rid of this once, but I can't now. I might have lived an honorable life and died a Christian death; but there is no hope for me now; there is no escape for me. Dead, but not buried. I am a walking corpse. I am an apparation of what I once was. I am a caged immortal, beating against the wires of my cage in this direction and in that direction; beating against the cage until there is blood on the wires and blood upon my soul, yet not able to get out. Destroyed, without remedy!"

I go further and say that the inebriate suffers from the loss of his usefulness. Do you not recognize the fact that many of those who are now captives of strong drink only a little while ago were foremost in the churches and in reformatory institutions? Do you not know that sometimes they knelt in the family circle? Do you not know that they prayed in public, and some of them carried around the holy wine on sacramental days? Oh, yes, they stood in the very front rank, but they gradually fell away. And now what do you suppose is the feeling of such a man as that when he thinks of his dishonored vows and the dishonored sacrament—when he thinks of what he might have been and of what he is now? Do such men laugh and seem very merry? Ah, there is, down in the depths of their soul, a very heavy weight. Do not wonder that they sometimes see strange things, and act very roughly in the household. You would not blame them at all if you knew what they suffer. Do not tell such as that there is no future punishment. Do not tell him there is no such place as hell. He knows there is. He is there now!

I go on, and say that the inebriate suffers from the loss of physical health. The older men in the congregation may remember that some years ago Dr. Sewell went through this country and electrified the people by his lectures, in which he showed the effects of alcohol on the human stomach. He had seven or eight diagrams by which he showed the devastation of strong drink upon the physical system. There were thousands of people that turned back from that ulcerous sketch swearing eternal abstinence from everything that could intoxicate.

God only knows what the drunkard suffers. Pain files on every nerve, and travels every muscle, and gnaws every bone, and burns with every flame, and stings with every poison, and pulls at him with every torture. What reptiles crawl over his creeping limbs! What fiends stand by his midnight pillow! What groans tear his ear! What horrors shiver through his soul! Talk of the rack, talk of the Inquisition, talk of the funeral pyre, talk of the crushing Juggernaut—he feels them all at once. Have you ever been in the ward of the hospital where these inebriates are dying, the stench of their wounds driving back the attendants, their voices sounding through the night? The keeper comes up and says: "Hush, now, be still. Stop making all this noise!" But it is effectual only for a moment, for as soon as the keeper is gone, they begin again: "Oh, God! oh, God! Help! help! Rum! Give me rum! Help! Take them off me! Take them off me! Take them off me! Oh, God!" and then they shriek, and they rave, and they pluck out their hair by handsful, and bite their nails into the quick, and then they groan, and they shriek, and they blaspheme, and they ask the keepers to kill them. "Stab me. Smother me. Strangle me. Take the devils off me!" Oh, it is no fancy sketch. That thing is going on in hospitals, aye, it is going on in some of the finest residences of every neighborhood on this continent. It went on last night while you slept, and I tell you further that this is going to be the death that some of you will die, I know it. I see it coming.

Again: the inebriate suffers through the loss of his home. I do not care how much he loves his wife and children, if this passion for strong drink has mastered him, he will do the most outrageous things, and if he could not get drink in any other way, he would sell his family into eternal bondage. How many homes have been broken up in that way, no one but God knows.

Oh, is there anything that will so destroy a man for this life and damn him for the life that is to come? I hate that strong drink. With all the concentrated energies of my soul, I hate it. Do you tell me that a man can be happy when he knows that he is breaking his wife's heart and clothing his children with rags? Why, there are on the streets of our cities to-day little children, barefooted, uncombed and unkempt; want on every patch of their faded dress and on every wrinkle of their prematurely old countenances, who would have been in churches to-day, and as well clad as you are, but for the fact that rum destroyed their parents and drove them into the grave. Oh, rum! thou foe of God, thou destroyer of homes, thou recruiting officer of the pit, I abhor thee!

But my subject takes a deeper tone, and that is, that the inebriate suffers from the loss of the soul. The Bible intimates that in the future world, if we are unforgiven here, our bad passions and appetites, unrestrained, will go along with us and make our torment there. So that I suppose when an inebriate wakes up in this lost world he will feel an infinite thirst clawing on him. Now, down in the world, although he may have been very poor, he could beg or he could steal five cents with which to get that which would slake his thirst for a little while; but in eternity, where is the rum to come from? Dives could not get one drop of water. From what chalice of eternal fires will the hot lips of the drunkard drain his draught? No one to brew it. No one to mix it. No one to pour it. No one to fetch it. Millions of worlds then for the dregs which the young man just now slung on the saw-dusted floor of the restaurant. Millions of worlds now for the rind thrown out from the punch bowl of an earthly banquet. Dives cried for water. The inebriate cries for rum. Oh, the deep, exhausting, exasperating, everlasting thirst of the drunkard in hell! Why, if a fiend came up to earth for some infernal work in a grog shop, and should go back taking on its wing just one drop of that for which the inebriate in the lost world longs, what excitement it would make there. Put that one drop from off the fiend's wing on the tip of the tongue of the destroyed inebriate; let the liquid brightness just touch it, let the drop be very small if it only have in it the smack of alcoholic drink, let that drop just touch the lost inebriate in the lost world, and he would spring to his feet and cry: "That is rum! aha! that is rum!" and it would wake up the echoes of the damned: "Give me rum! Give me rum! Give me rum!" In the future world, I do not believe that it will be the absence of God that will make the drunkard's sorrow; I do not believe that it will be the absence of light; I do not believe that it will be the absence of holiness; I think it will be the absence of strong drink. Oh! "look not upon the wine when it is red, when it moveth itself aright in the cup, for at the last, it biteth like a serpent and it stingeth like an adder."

But I want in conclusion to say one thing personal, for I do not like a sermon that has no personalities in it. Perhaps this has not had that fault already. I want to say to those who are the victims of strong drink, that while I declare that there was a point beyond which a man could not stop, I want to tell you that while a man cannot stop in his own strength, the Lord God, by His grace, can help him to stop at any time. Years ago I was in a room in New York where there were many men who had been reclaimed from drunkenness. I heard their testimony, and for the first time in my life there flashed out a truth I never understood. They said: "We were victims of strong drink. We tried to give it up, but always failed; but somehow, since we gave our hearts to Christ, He has taken care of us." I believe that the time will soon come when the grace of God will show its power here not only to save man's soul, but his body, and reconstruct, purify, elevate and redeem it. I verily believe that, although you feel grappling at the roots of your tongues an almost omnipotent thirst, if you will this moment give your heart to God He will help you, by His grace, to conquer. Try it. It is your last chance. I have looked off upon the desolation. Sitting under my ministry there are people in awful peril from strong drink, and, judging from ordinary circumstances, there is not one chance in five thousand that they will get clear of it. I see men in this congregation of whom I must make the remark, that if they do not change their course, within ten years they will, as to their bodies, lie down in drunkards' graves; and as to their souls, lie down in a drunkard's perdition. I know that it is an awful thing to say, but I can't help saying it. Oh, beware! You have not yet been captured. Beware! As ye open the door of your wine closet to-day, may that decanter flash out upon you. Beware! and when you pour the beverage into the glass, in the foam at the top, in white letters, let them be spelled out to your soul: "Beware!" When the books of judgment are open, and ten million drunkards come up to get their doom, I want you to bear witness that I, to-day, in the fear of God, and in the love for your soul, told you with all affection, and with all kindness, to beware of that which has already exerted its influence upon your family, blowing out some of its lights—a premonition of the blackness of darkness forever. Oh, if you could only hear this moment, Intemperance, with drunkard's bones, drumming on the head of the wine cask the Dead March of immortal souls, methinks the very glance of a wine cup would make you shudder, and the color of the liquor would make you think of the blood of the soul, and the foam on the top of the cup would remind you of the froth on the maniac's lip, and you would go home from this service and kneel down and pray God that, rather than your children should become captives of this evil habit, you would like to carry them out some bright spring day to the cemetery and put them away to the last sleep, until at the call of the south wind the flowers would come up all over the grave—sweet prophecies of the resurrection. God has a balm for such a wound but what flower of comfort ever grew on the blasted heath of a drunkard's sepulcher?

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IF you purchase goods with no expectation of paying for them, says Dr. Talmage, or go into debts which you cannot meet, you steal just so much money. If I go into a grocer's store, and I buy sugars, coffees and meats, with no capacity to pay for them, I am more dishonest than if I go into the store, and when the grocer's face is turned the other way, I fill my pockets with the articles of merchandise and carry off a ham. In the one case I take the merchant's time and I take the time of his messenger to transfer the goods to my house, while in the other case I take none of the time of the merchant, and I wait upon myself, and I transfer the goods without any trouble to him. In other words, a sneak thief is not so bad as a man who contracts for debts he never expects to pay.

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ONLY one city in the world nas ever undertaken by legal supervision to put every house under positive and absolute sanitary control, and that city is Buenos Ayres The purpose is within three years to have this accomplished. By no other means can a city be rendered safe for residence, and in no other way can the law that city residence rapidly degenerates the population be reversed. The matter of sanitation can not in any phase of it be left to individuals; it must be a public provision, rigidly enforced. Now that two-ninths of all our people live in cities, the subject is one that can not be deferred.

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CONINGHAM GRAHAM, the leader of the new labor movement in Great Britain, is a wealthy Scotchman's son, and has a slender income and an ancient lineage. He has been in America, and led the life on the Texan plains for a time. He says that one of his ancestors married an Arab, and he himself looks not unlike an Arab chief. He often rides in the row in London with Parnell, and astonishes that somewhat sedate gentleman by appearing on an odd little mustang fiery as pepper.

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THE Maharajah Dhuleep Singh recently appeared at the opera in Paris wearing jewels valued at $400,000. Two detectives watched his box throughout the evening.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

## INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 18.

**Lesson Text: "Saul Rejected by the Lord," I Sam. xv., 10-23— Golden Text: I Sam. xv., 23 — Commentary.**

The intervening chapters between this lesson and the last one are chiefly occupied with Saul's first victories over the Philistines, and also over the Moabites, Ammonites and Edomites; but there is a sad statement concerning Saul, and a precious one concerning Jonathan, his son, to each of which we ought to give good heed for our own profit. The first refers to Saul's foolish conduct and disobedience in the matter of the sacrifice (chapter xiii., 8-14), which brought from Samuel the message: "Now thy kingdom shall not continue; the Lord hath sought Him a man after His own heart." The second is the noble conduct of Jonathan and his armor bearer and the good words: "There is no restraint to the Lord to save by many or by few." We may, if we will, be men and women after God's own heart, and daily profit by the good word of Jonathan. The lesson to-day is the story of Saul's disobedience in the matter of the Amalekites.

10. "Then came the word of the Lord unto Samuel." Saul's orders were: "Go and smite Amalek, and utterly destroy all that they have" (v. 3); but he saved Agag the king alive, and spared the best of the sheep and oxen (v. 9). Thus, as in the matter of the sacrifice already referred to, he did what seemed right to himself, acting upon his own judgment rather than the express command of God.

11. "It repenteth me that I have set up Saul to be king." So in verse 35 "the Lord repented that He had made Saul king over Israel;" and yet in verse 29 it is written: "The strength of Israel will not lie or repent, for He is not a man that He should repent." Compare also Num. xxiii., 19; Ps. cx., 4. Now the question is how to reconcile these apparent contradictions, for the contradiction is only seeming, not real. We must first get firm ground on which to stand, and we have it in the fact that a God of Truth (Isa. lxv., 16) cannot lie; and a God to whom all His works are known from the beginning of the world (Acts xv., 18) cannot possibly make a mistake or be sorry for anything He has done. Even the treatment by Herod, Pilate, the Gentiles and Israel was only what God had determined before to be done (Acts iv., 27,28), but that did not lessen the guilt of Herod and the others. God certainly knew before hand just how Saul would turn out, how long He would have to bear with him, and just when He would set him aside and put David in his place. When God, in His infinite wisdom, doing what He always knew that He would do seems to us to change His mind and do a new thing, He is said in Scripture to repent; man, on the other hand repents when he actually does change his mind, and does what he had not intended before to do.

12. "Saul came to Carmel, and, behold, he set him up a place." The Revised Version says he set up a monument. It seems to have been, like Absalom's place (II Sam. xviii., 18), a pillar rather for his own glory than the glory of God, rather to commemorate his own name than the name of Jehovah.

13. "Blessed be thou of the Lord: I have performed the commandment of the Lord." This was Saul's greeting when Samuel came to him; if in the previous verse we see his vanity, surely here we see hypocrisy.

14. "What meaneth then this bleating of the sheep, * * * and the lowing of the oxen?" All things are naked and open to the eyes of Him with whom we have to do; and from Him who searcheth heart and veins no secrets can be hid.

15. "The people spared the best of the sheep and of the oxen, to sacrifice unto the Lord thy God." Being cornered, as we say, he now puts the blame on the people, yet seeks to justify them by saying it was for the Lord, but his heart is somewhat shown in his saying, the Lord thy God, instead of "the Lord our God." It is evident that Saul did not know the Lord; he did not understand that the Lord wants nothing that belongs to His enemies.

16. "Stay, and I will tell thee what the Lord hath said to me this night." Blessed Samuel who talked with God and with whom God talked, who sought only to know the mind of God and do it; when he came to die it would not be a very great change for him, for he had from his youth lived with God and served Him. Why should we not in our daily life thus walk with God, careful above all things to know what He hath said, that we may believe it and do it.

17. "When little in thine own sight, * * * the Lord anointed thee king over Israel." Had Saul only continued little in his own sight and sought to be great in the eyes of the Lord who had exalted him, all would have been well, but he forgot the Lord and thought more of Saul and his deeds.

18. "The Lord sent thee on a journey, and said, Go, and utterly destroy the sinners the Amalekites." Saul was not required to give his opinion, or make any suggestions, but only to do as he was told.

19. "Thou didst not obey the voice of the Lord, * * * but didst evil in the sight of the Lord." It seems hard for some people to realize that God sees all their actions, and even the motives for their actions, and notices all things; yet it is written that "The ways of man are before the eyes of the Lord, and He pondereth all his goings;" and again: "The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good." (Prov. v., 21; xv., 3.)

20. "Yea, I have obeyed the voice of the Lord and have gone the way which the Lord sent me." Still justifying himself, and refusing to humble himself before God; making out that Samuel was wrong and that God was mistaken, and that he alone was right; insisting that his view of the case was the correct one, and that in doing as he did he had indeed obeyed God. The time has not gone by when people pervert the words of the Lord (Jer. xxiii., 36) and yet insist that they are right. Saul had to learn that God meant just what He said.

21. "The people took of the spoil, * * * things which should have been utterly destroyed." It is sometimes easier to see the sins of others than to see our own. He had previously said that it was the people who spared the best of the sheep and oxen, but that they had spared them for a good end, making the end to justify the deed; now he confesses that the deed on the people's part was wrong and that sheep and oxen should have been utterly destroyed. His eyes are opening out very slowly; he sees now the people's sin, but not his own. After the piercing words of the next two verses, which close our lesson, he sees his own sin and confesses it, but still pleading, an an extenuation of his guilt, that he did it because he feared the people and obeyed their voice. That he was not a truly humbled and penitent man even then is evident from verse 30, where he begs Samuel to turn and honor him before the people. Where there is true brokenness of spirit, there is no honoring but rather a loathing of self (Job xlii., 6), and the eyes and heart are directed to God and not to the people.

22. "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams." In Jer. vii., 21-23, it is written that when God brought them out of Egypt He did not talk to them of burnt offerings or sacrifices, but of obedience; and in the same prophecy the Lord complains of them at least fifteen times that they obeyed not. The two words, obey and hearken, in this verse signify, to hear and give heed to.

23. "Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, He hath also rejected thee from being king." By this rejecting the word of the Lord, he had proved himself guilty of rebellion and stubbornness, or willfulness, and had thus lost the kingdom. There is nothing standing in the way of the salvation of any sinner who has heard of the love of Christ but his own will.—*Lesson Helper.*

# THE LABOR CONGRESS.

## Proceedings of the Six Days' Convocation in Paris.

## The Delegates Agree on a Labor Programme for the World.

The International Workers' Congress, which has just closed its six days' session at Paris, was very largely attended, and those who were in attendance declared it to be an enthusiastic and successful meeting. It had been called together by the French workingingman's party, the "Possibilists," as they are called there. There were present 421 delegates from France, and representatives from America, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, England, Spain, Italy, Russia and Algiers. The Polish refugees also sent a delegate. The hall was gay with flags, the scarlet of militant socialism gleaming brilliantly from balcony and flagstaff. On the platform rose the figure of the Republic, draped in scarlet cloth, and on either hand drooped the flags of England and America, signaling the international character of the gathering. In all there were over 600 delegates. The proceedings were in perfect order, throughout.

At the same time there also assembled the Socialist or Marxist Congress with nearly the same number of delegates. At the opening of the Workers' Congress it was proposed by Mr. H. Hyndman, the famous English member of Parliament, that the two Congresses should fuse themselves into one. The Marxist people refused to agree to the proposition of the Workers' Congress, and there was no union. The interesting fact was brought out that though Austrian newspapers had been suppressed by the police merely for announcing that the Congress was about to take place, nevertheless there were Hungarian delegates from over forty societies.

At the proceedings each day there were elected two Chairmen, one from France and one representing the foreign delegates. The delegates first made reports on the condition of labor in the different countries. M. Defnet, the Secretary of the Belgian Labor party, said that the new Belgian law, establishing courts of arbitration, had not proved a success. M. Defnet insisted on the necessity of establishing intimate relations between the English and Belgian coal miners.

The Spanish delegate pointed out how powerful the labor organizations of Spain had been in the days of the old International, and how these bodies had fallen to pieces in consequence of internal squabbles over theorectical questions; but he remarked that they were now prospering once more, and able to support seven labor newspapers.

The first question discussed was the subject of international legislation on labor. Mr. Brown, representing the American Knights of Labor, said that as in America there were forty Legislatures, one for each State, it was difficult to obtain improvements by the action of trade unions, because of the constant influx of immigrants. He urged that the many dishonest misrepresentations made by emigration agents ought to subject such men to severe penalties. The workers of Europe would win the sympathy and support of the Americans if they would take up the subject of emigration.

Four French delegates and a Dane spoke in advocation of international legislation to limit the hours of labor. They pleaded in favor of an eight-hour day, the reduction of night work, and improved inspection of factories, and urged that children should not be allowed to labor before they were sixteen years old.

John Burns, from England, pointed out that workmen preferred Parliaments and laws, with eight hours of work, to Anarchist freedom with fourteen hours of work.

Mr. Fenwick, M. P., said that when trades were well organized they generally obtained reasonable improvements. In a conference held that afternoon with foreign miners he had found that the English miners worked seven and a half hours, while they earned fifty cents a day more than the German and Belgian miners.

The following resolution was adopted:

The Congress affirms the principle that each nationality is the best judge of the political and social tactics it should pursue. In view of International correspondence, an International Correspondence Bureau shall be created by the Syndical Chambers of each country. A similar Correspondence Bureau shall be created by the Socialist parties in each country.

At the closing session the real work of the Congress was accomplished. The delegates agreed with fair unanimity, upon a labor programme for the world. The final resolutions called for these enactments:

1. Eight hours a day to be the maximum of the day's work fixed by international law.
2. At least one day's holiday to be given each week, and no work to be done on fete days.
3. Abolition of night work as far as practicable for men, and entirely for women and children.
4. The total suppression of labor by children below the age of fourteen, and protection of children up to the age of eighteen.
5. Complete technical and professional education.
6. Overtime to be paid for at double rates, and limited to four hours in twenty-four.
7. Civil and criminal responsibility of the employers for accidents.
8. An adequate number of qualified inspectors to be nominated by the workers themselves, and paid by the State or the commune, with full power to enter workshops, factories, or religious establishments at any time, and to examine the apprentices at their own homes.
9. Workshops to be organized by the workers with subsidies from the municipalities or State.
10. Prison and workhouse labor to be conducted under the same conditions as free labor, and to be employed, as far as possible, on great public works.
11. No foreign laborers to be allowed to accept employment, and no employers to be allowed to employ such laborers, at rates of wages below the trade-union rates fixed for their trade.
12. A minimum wage to be fixed in every country, in accordance with a reasonable standard of living.
13. The abrogation of all laws against the international organization of labor.
14. Equal pay and opportunities for women and men for equal work.

The Congress adjourned to meet at Brussels in 1891.

# The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,
Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25
For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

*Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.*


HON. HUGH H. CUMMIN, of Williamsport, died at Cresson on Sunday morning.

JOHN A. Nash, editor of the Huntingdon *Journal*, has been appointed the member of the Republican state committee from this county.

THE Democratic county committee will meet at Huntingdon next Tuesday to elect delegates to the state convention to be held at Harrisburg, Wednesday, September 4th. John G. Gillam and W. E. Bitner are the members of the committee from Mapleton, and John Shoop and Daniel Parsons, from Union township.

IN THIS issue we present the report of the relief committee appointed by Burgess Spangler at the suggestion of Governor Beaver to distribute funds to the flood sufferers. We have kept an additional account of all funds received by the committee and know that their report is correct. Frequently rumors have been started to the effect that large amounts of money have been received from different places, but these rumors were without foundation. One was to the effect that C. L. Green, esq., of Saltillo had said that seventy-five dollars had been sent from Saltillo. This was never received by the committee and we don't believe Mr. Green ever made such an assertion. Saltillo, Cassville and the surrounding country contributed very liberally such things as were immediately needed after the flood and they could not resonably be expected to do more. Another rumor was to the effect that $700 had been sent to Mapleton from Philadelphia. We don't know who is the author of these rumors but if the knowing will furnish us the information we will endeavor to learn the truth and give our readers the benefit of it. The committee have done their work well and deserve much credit and no censure as it was even a thankless position. What share of the fund at the disposal of Governor Beaver's committee the sufferers at this place will receive is not yet known. The Governor this week drew the $159,000 contributed by the people of Boston, which amount wil lbe ditsributed somewhere in the state. We would be very glad to see everyone receive the full amount of his loss but this cannot be done unless the contributions were increased by a large multiplier. No good can come of accusing men, of such unimpeachable integrity as those composing the local committee, of abusing their trust. Every citizen has directly or indirectly by the flood been a loser and the best thing we can do is to do the best we can. All are interested and all share the responsibilities as well as the losses. We also have a complete list of the distributions of provisions received by the emergency committee and are prepared to state who did and who did not share in this distribution. Should occasion or circumstances demand the publication of this distribution, the committee will authorize it in order to satisfy some who deny having been provided for. Let us have honesty in this matter and as few complaints as possible.

## Saltillo.

Business is somewheat quiet in our town, though work is plenty.

Leas, McVitty & Son's tannery, as usual, is running at full speed.

Some days since, during McFadden's show at this place, we were shocked at the gambling schemes of the showmen, permitted by our authorities. Quite a lot of money changed hands. The effect of whiskey was also seen, even on some of our young boys, to whom it was no credit.

We are informed that Samuel Wagner is getting out lumber and making other preparations to build a new barn. It will be remembered that, a short time ago, Mr. W.'s barn, with all its contents, including a great deal of machinery, was totally consumed by fire. Neither barn or contents was insured.

On Sunday, the 4th inst., a special trip was make on the E. B. T. railroad from Rockhill to Robertsdale by an engine and one coach. When in sight of our town, the engine was carelessly allowed to kill a fine cow, belonging to Samuel Grove, a division boss. This is the first cow killed here by the cars for some years. All cattle owners in town should be members of our Cow Association.

Miss Mollie Finley, M. D., of Mansfield, Ohio, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Finley. Doctor Finley is a highly cultured lady and very sociable. Having completed the study of medicine in Europe, she is nicely located in Mansfield, O., with a good practice.

Mrs. J. Edwards, of Cassville, is visiting friends in this place.

Our schools are not let yet. An experienced male teacher is desired for the higher grade.

A number of our couarentry people going to the Grangers' picnic at William's Grove, on the 27th inst.

We are informed that a social basket picnic is to held in Smith Valley, near Mr. Reynold's, on the last Saturday of this month. It will be similar to the one held at Fairview, near this place, Saturday last. The members of Cornelius' Chapel Sunday-school turned out in a body and enjoyed the day with the Fairview school. Saltillo cornet band was in attendance and discoursed excellent music.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—If the weather permit, the stone work of the new county bridge will be ready for the iron in less than another week. Another car load of iron arrived on Monday and we may resonably expect the completion of the structure by the first of September. It is badly needed and will prove a great convenience to a large section of country.

—Chalmers Cree left this morning on Pacific express for Petrolia, Butler county, where he will apprentice himself to his uncles at the machinist trade. His brother, Frank, took the same step a year ago and is sticking heroically to his purpose. These boys are bound to make their mark and we hope more of our boys will determine to make mechanics of themselves. Skilled labor never goes begging. Success, boys.

—The man with a dinner pail is a common sight on the streets. We see so many of this class every day that perhaps we have never given it a serious thought. Let us consider for a moment the usefulness of this army of men with tin pails who go to and return from their workshops day in and day out the year round as regular as the sun rises and sets. They are the bone and sinew of the land, the keystone of the great arch of American progress. The merchant, the capitalist, are useful and necessary, but all are dependent on the man with the tin pail. The capitalist may have millions at his command, but his money is of no use to him unless the wheels of the workshop and the railroad go around, and they cannot be kept in motion without the help of the man with the dinner pail. The merchant fills an important place in every community, but without patronage of the man with the dinner pail he could not do business long. The statesman who makes the laws depends upon the vote of the man with the dinner pail to create him a law maker. What power is concentrated in the army of men who trudge daily between home and workshop! With power of good or evil, combined under one banner, they could defy the world.


**We are prepared to do all kinds of job-work. Our work is good and our prices reasonable. Send us your order.**

**Tin Cans, Putty, and Sealing-wax in abundance.**

**A Barrel of Excellent Cider Vinegar just received.**

**A Lot of Dry Goods coming this week.**

**Try Hoe Cake Soap and Red Seal Lye.**

**G. W. Wright's,**
**Mapleton, Penn's.**

**Ladies' Emporium.**

**No damage from the Flood. All Goods nice, fresh and new.**

**Millinery, Dry Goods and Notions.**

**All latest styles and lowest prices.**

**Ladies, call and examine my Goods.**

**Mrs. M. E. Evans.**

G. M. Green. H. E. Green. W. D. E. Green.
**G. M. Green & Sons,**
DEALERS IN
**All Kinds of Lumber,**
and Manufacturers of
**Flooring, Doors, Sash, Frames, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c.**
**Bill Stuff Cut to Order.**
All Bills Promptly Filled.
ADDRESS,
G. M. GREEN & SONS,
CASSVILLE, PENN'A.

**New Stage Route**
—BETWEEN—
**Mapleton & Cassville.**

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.


## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 25th 1888.

| LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express. | Way Passenger. | Altoona Accommodat'n. | STATIONS. | LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express. | Mail. | Altoona Accom. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m. | a.m. | | p. m. | p.m. | a. m. |
| 11 25 | 4 30 | | Philadelphia | 3 15 | | |
| a. m. | | | | a. m. | | |
| 3 10 | 8 15 | 4 14 | Harrisburg | 11 40 | 7 00 | 10 05 |
| | 8 33 | 4 33 | Marysville | 11 22 | 6 39 | 9 47 |
| 3 38 | 8 54 | 4 49 | Duncannon | 11 05 | 6 21 | 9 30 |
| 4 00 | 9 26 | 5 16 | Newport | 10 36 | 5 55 | 9 00 |
| | 9 52 | 5 36 | Thompsout'n | 10 17 | 5 26 | 8 37 |
| 4 34 | 10 13 | 5 54 | Port Royal | 10 01 | 5 09 | 8 17 |
| 4 39 | 10 20 | 6 00 | Mifflin | 9 56 | 5 03 | 8 12 |
| 5 01 | 10 46 | 6 23 | Lewistown Jn | 9 34 | 4 38 | 7 45 |
| | 10 55 | 6 32 | Granville | 9 27 | 4 29 | 7 37 |
| 5 22 | 11 14 | 6 48 | McVeytown | 9 10 | 4 12 | 7 22 |
| 5 40 | 11 39 | 7 10 | N. Hamilton | 8 50 | 3 51 | 7 02 |
| 5 46 | 11 46 | 7 15 | Mt. Union | 8 44 | 3 46 | 6 57 |
| 5 54 | 11 55 | 7 22 | MAPLETON | 8 36 | 3 38 | 6 50 |
| 6 00 | 12 03 | 7 29 | Mill Creek | 8 31 | 3 32 | 6 44 |
| 6 12 | 12 17 | 7 40 | Huntingdon | 8 20 | 3 20 | 6 33 |
| 6 25 | 12 31 | 7 54 | Petersburg | 8 05 | 3 06 | 6 20 |
| 6 33 | 12 40 | 8 01 | Barree | 7 58 | 2 59 | 6 14 |
| 6 40 | 12 46 | 8 07 | Spruce Creek | 7 52 | 2 55 | 6 09 |
| 6 54 | 12 59 | 8 20 | Birmingham | 7 47 | 2 42 | 5 58 |
| 7 00 | 1 07 | 8 26 | Tyrone | 7 35 | 2 35 | 5 52 |
| 7 11 | 1 16 | 8 34 | Tipton | 7 25 | 2 26 | 5 44 |
| 7 22 | 1 26 | 8 44 | Bellwood | 7 17 | 2 18 | 5 36 |
| 7 30 | 1 32 | 8 49 | Elizabeth Fur | 7 11 | 2 11 | 5 31 |
| 7 45 | 1 45 | 9 00 | Altoona | 7 00 | 1 06 | 5 20 |
| 12 45 | | | Pittsburg | | 6 55 | |
| p. m. | p. m. | a.m. | | p. m. | a.m. | a. m. |

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:40, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 9.00 p. m., daily, Altoona, 1:00 a. m., Huntingdon, 2:00; Harrisburg, 5:00, and arrives at Philadelphia at 8:25 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:10; Altoona, 3:30, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:20 p. m.

## HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

| SOUTH Mail | Expr's | STATIONS. | NORTH Fast Line | Day Expr's |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. m. | a. m. | | p. m. | p. m. |
| 6 35 | 8 25 | Huntingdon | 6 20 | 12 15 |
| 6 45 | 8 35 | McConl'st'n | 6 09 | 12 02 |
| 6 52 | 8 41 | Grafton | 6 05 | 11 58 |
| 7 03 | 8 51 | Marklesb'g | 5 55 | 11 48 |
| 7 10 | 9 00 | Entriken | 5 45 | 11 40 |
| f7 22 | 9 12 | Cove | 5 30 | 11 28 |
| 7 35 | 9 25 | Saxton | 5 22 | 11 15 |
| 7 48 | 9 40 | Riddlesburg | 5 06 | 11 02 |
| 7 53 | 9 45 | Hopewell | 5 02 | 10 57 |
| 8 05 | 9 55 | Cypher | f4 52 | 10 47 |
| 8 15 | 10 08 | Tatesville | 4 41 | 10 38 |
| 8 21 | 10 17 | Everett | 4 33 | 10 28 |
| 8 25 | 10 20 | Mt. Dallas. | 4 30 | 10 25 |
| | | Bedford | | |
| p. m. | a. m. | | p. m. | a. m. |

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

## EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

| SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10. | Mixed, No. 8. | Mail, No. 2. | STATIONS. | NORTH. Mail, No. 1. | Mixed, No. 7. | Mixed, No. 9. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m. | p.m. | | a. m. | a.m. | p. m. |
| 6 42 | 11 57 | 4 16 | Robertsdale | L9 15 | 6 00 | 1 10 |
| 6 29 | 11 44 | 4 05 | Cook's | 9 26 | 6 13 | 1 23 |
| 6 21 | 11 36 | 3 57 | Rocky Ridge | 9 34 | 6 21 | 1 31 |
| 6 15 | 11 30 | 3 52 | Cole's | 9 39 | 6 27 | 1 37 |
| 5 40 | 10 54 | 3 22 | Saltillo | 10 09 | 6 57 | 2 06 |
| 5 20 | 10 45 | 3 15 | Three Springs | 10 16 | 7 05 | 2 14 |
| 5 08 | 10 29 | 3 01 | *Beersville | 10 29 | 7 20 | 2 27 |
| 4 52 | 10 04 | 2 47 | Rockhill | 10 42 | 7 35 | 2 42 |
| 4 22 | 9 34 | 2 16 | Shirley | 10 58 | 7 55 | 3 02 |
| 4 12 | 9 25 | 2 08 | *Augh. Mills | 11 06 | 8 05 | 3 12 |
| 3 54 | 9 05 | 1 55 | Mount Union | 11 20 | 8 25 | 3 30 |

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

## SHADE GAP BRANCH.

| WEST. No. 14 | No. 12 | STATIONS. | EAST No. 11 | No. 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m. | | a. m. | p. m. |
| 6 28 | 9 40 | L. Rockhill A | 6 30 | 4 47 |
| 6 21 | 9 33 | *Blacklog | 6 37 | 4 54 |
| 6 13 | 9 25 | *Cedar Rock | 9 45 | 5 02 |
| 6 09 | 9 21 | *Locke Vall'y | 6 49 | 5 06 |
| 6 03 | 9 15 | *Shade Gap | 6 55 | 5 12 |
| 5 51 | 8 58 | Stair | 7 07 | 5 24 |
| 5 42 | 8 49 | A Goshorn L | 7 16 | 5 33 |

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.


**-:W. H. DUNN,:-**
**Practical Tin, Sheet-Iron, & Copper Worker.**
ROOFING, SPOUTING, & —JOB-WORK—
done in best style, at short notice. Parties desiring anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to patronize me. All work guaranteed. Located at W. H. Spangler's old stand.

**Keystone Roller Flouring Mills.**

**Don't Be Deceived!**

Our Flour is equal to any in the market and cheaper than the cheapest. Our Chops and Grain are pure and clean and cannot be excelled in quality or price. They are always open for inspection.

**Coal. Coal. Coal.**

A car-load of Lump Coal will be in this week. Coal men say it is more lasting than Cannel Coal and is much easier on stoves. It is entirely free from dirt and slate. Try half-a-ton.

**Closed.**

The Mill will be closed on each Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. We must do this, to give ourselves a few hours' time to prepare for the coming week.

**Accounts.**

No accounts will be carried over 30 or 60 days, unless by special contract.

**Notice!**

Each one of our customers will receive a bill on or about the first of each month, giving an itemized account of all unpaid purchases made during the month, as well as of all money received in payment of same.

We adopt the above method in order to enable customers to assist us in keeping accounts straight, and we most earnestly request that each one will carefully examine their bill, and, should any mistake be discovered, report same for correction.

Thanking all for past favors and soliciting a coutinuance of the same, we are,
Very Respectfully,
**HIMES BROS.**

# The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Aug. 14, 1889.


## BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

*Burgess*—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
*Assistant Burgess*—W. B. Stone.
*Councilmen*—H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
*Constable*—James Montgomery.
*High-Constable*—S. P. Stubbs.
*Tax-Collector & Treasurer*— ———
*School-Directors*—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter. W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B. F. Godard.
*Judge-of-Election*—A. Lamberson.
*Inspectors*—F. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
*Assessor*—A. M. Parker.
*Auditors*—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope. V. B. McCarthy.
*Borough-Clerk*—I. N. Swope.
*Justices-of-the-Peace*—A. W. Swope, ———.
*Police-Officers*—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

*Mapleton Lodge*, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. J. B. Ewing, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

*Aldema Lodge*, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam, Secretary.

*Washington Camp*, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, Elmer E. Bell, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

*Harry Corbin Post*, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

## CHURCHES.

*Methodist Episcopal Church*—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock. a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, R. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor. Superintendent, Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

*Presbyterian Church*—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield, B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

*U. B. Church*—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

## LOCAL NOTES.

—Are you tenting at camp?

—There will be no services in the M. E. church next Sunday.

—A new siding is being laid in to the stone quarry east of town.

—Mapleton's canine population numbers 85, according to the latest returns.

—Rev. P. L. Auker and family, of Mount Union, were visitors to Mapleton last week.

A conference of prohibitionists is called to convene at Huntingdon, Friday, August 23d.

—Trough Creek Valley is having a heavy crop of potato rot and a very short crop of apples.

—David Heck, wife and son, of Three Springs visited at the residence of Anderson Wagner, last week.

—Miss Annie Wagner, of Houtzdale, is visiting her parents, Anderson Wagoner and wife, of this place.

—Miss Jennie Hertzler and brothers, Arthur and Harry, of Philadelphia, were the guests of S. P. Stubbs' family last week.

—G. D. Wood, A. J. McMullen and Thomas Gurd, who have been quite ill for some time past are again able to be about.

—The ticket office at this place has been carpeted with Brussels carpet. The room presents the appearance of a parlor rather than a business office.

—"The bustle has gone where the woodbine twineth," says as exchange A Mapleton lady, who lost her bustle exclaims "Where, oh where does the wood bine twine!"

—J. P. Wilson is having the brick work of his house, which was destroyed by the flood, rebuilt. S. S. Taylor is doing the work.

—T. J. Thompson, of McConnellsburg, Pa., general agent for Dr. Shade's remedies, was in town on Tuesday. These remedies have a wide sale, not only in this, but bordering states.

—A seven-year-old daughter of E. O. Heck, of Cromwell township, republican candidate for poor director, we are sorry to say, is lying dangerously ill with typhoid fever. We pope to hear of her recovery.

—A common cold should not be neglected. Downs' Elixir will cure it.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is very healing and soothing, and does wonders when applied to old sores.

—S. B. McCarthy, of Mt. Union, contractor, fell from a scaffold at the Presbyterian church on Monday and sustained painful bruises about the shoulder.

—James B. Ewing left last Friday to supervise the laying of a 50-mile section of railroad near Pittsburg. He is in the employ of Drake & Stratton, contractors.

—The following postmasters have been appointed in this county during the past week: Miss Alice M. Fultz, Thisbe; John Plummer, Trough Creek; H. L. Book, Shade Valley.

—Correspondents will greatly oblige us by forwarding their communications so they will reach us on Monday, or not later than Tuesday morning. We close our forms Tuesday afternoon.

—W. B. Stone returned home from his western trip last week. He was much pleased with Illinois but didn't form an exalted opinion of Kansas. He has not yet decided where he will locate.

—Our old friend, Harry Hutton, who represents the shoe house of A. A. Shumway, Philadelphia, paid us a pleasant call this (Wednesday) morning. Harry is still the genial, jovial fellow as of yore.

—Jere Bauman, of Newcastle, a former Mapleton boy, who is largely engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling inks, blue, baking powder, etc., spent Sunday in town as the guest of D. M. Evans.

—Robert Parker, whose illness at Altoona was noted in these columns two weeks, ago was brought to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Slates, last week. His daughter, Mrs. W. W. Smith, brought him to Mapleton.

—W. B. Stone, James Montgomery, J. M. Miller, Thompson Frantz and Thomas Robinson, of W. C. No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A., of this place, were present at the institution of the new Camp at Lewistown on Monday evening.

—Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. has been invited to participate in a picnic at Colgate's Grove, near Shirleysburg, Wednesday, August 28th, the twentieth anniversary of the organization of Mount Union Lodge, No. 677.

—The stringers were removed from under the rails at the fill west of Vandevander's bridge last Sunday. That portion of the embankment which was washed away has been renewed and the flood marks are being rapidly obliterated.

—L. M. Speer, superintendent for the Speer White Sand company, who went away three weeks ago on a vacation was taken ill on his trip and is now down with typhoid fever at the residence of his parents in Pittsburgh. We wish him a speedy recovery.

—The last of the popular excursions of the Pennsylvania railroad to the Atlantic coast for the season is fixed for Thursday, August 22. If you want to enjoy a ten-day visit to the sea shore at the small expense, take advantage of this low rate excursion.

—The motto of the proprietors of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters is, "the greatest good to the greatest number," and so sell a large bottle of a valuable remedy for the small price of 25 cents, and warrant every bottle to give satisfaction or money refunded.

—We are informed that Dr. J. A. C. Clarkson, of Lewistown, is having almost as large a practice in his new field of labor as he had in this county, where he was kept going both day and night. He still has patients in this county who frequently go to him for treatment.

—For the third time the Huntingdon car shops were partially destroyed by fire on Monday evening. The fire originated mysteriously in the erecting shop. The machine shop and erecting shop were totally destroyed. The loss amounts to about $45,000 which is partially covered by insurance.

—William Grant Weaver, son of F. E. and Annie G. Weaver, died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. R. Gurd yesterday morning at 8.30 o'clock of typhoid fever. He was aged 20 years and 25 days. Will was a very fine young man and the community heard of his death with profound sorrow. The remains will be interred in the Odd Fellows' cemetery tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. C. L. Benscoter and Rev. D. H. Campbell will officiate at the services.

## Report of Relief Committee.

The Relief Committee, appointed at the suggestion of Governor Beaver, held a meeting on Monday evening to make distribution of the funds in their hands.

The amount of money at the disposal of the committee is very small. They acknowledge receipts as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| June 4th, | Donated by Cassville, | $6.00 |
| " " | Cash, | .30 |
| " 5 | George Morgan, on stove, | 1.00 |
| " " | A. W. Swope, " " | 8.00 |
| " " | W. H. Rex, " " | 4.15 |
| | Total, | $19.25 |

This amount was expended, June 4th, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Shoes for Mrs. A. Kelley, | $ 1.25 |
| Stove for Mrs. Hawn, | 18.00 |
| Total, | $19.25 |

No further funds were received by the committee until June 13th, since which time the following has been received:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| June 13, | Check from Mount Union, | $50.00 |
| " 25, | " " Warriorsmark, | 76.20 |
| " " | Cash, | .30 |
| | Total, | $126.50 |

Of this amount, $6.00 was paid to Mrs. M. J. Hooper and $2.75 to Wm. Foreman, by special request of the people of Mount Union, leaving an unexpended balance in the hands of the committee of $117.75.

This amount, the committee has been holding until they could get in possession of such facts as would enable them to make distribution according to the needs of those who suffered losses. Many facts have, no doubt, not come to their notice, but they have done the best they could with the small amount at their disposal. They have prepared a basis on which to make the distribution, taking into consideration the loss sustained, the aid received privately, and the resources of each. This basis does not in any sense represent the loss of the parties named. The committee find that they can pay 3 per cent of the basis to each of the parties named, which amount was mailed to each yesday by A. W. Swope, Esq., who is acting treasuer during the absence of W. H. Rex.

| | Basis. | Share of Fund. |
|---|---|---|
| Charles Minsker, | $200 | $ 6.00 |
| H. S. Smith, | 250 | 7.50 |
| W. C. Banks, | 150 | 4.50 |
| Mrs. Mary J. Hooper, | 500 | 15.00 |
| John Clemens, | 300 | 9.00 |
| Philip McLaughlin, | 800 | 24.00 |
| P. M. Hooper, | 100 | 3.00 |
| John Barkley, | 200 | 6.00 |
| Elmer E. Bell, | 100 | 3.00 |
| John M. Miller, | 100 | 3.00 |
| S. W. Craig, | 100 | 3.00 |
| Mrs. Mary Banks, | 150 | 4.50 |
| Alfred Broombaugh, | 200 | 6.00 |
| Jacob Miller, | 50 | 1.50 |
| J. D. Wood, | 125 | 3.75 |
| Samuel Robley, | 50 | 1.50 |
| Frank Wallet, | 50 | 1.50 |
| Mrs. Susan Hooper, | 50 | 1.50 |
| L. F. Randolph, | 50 | 1.50 |
| W. W. Parker, | 50 | 1.50 |
| Absalom Kelley, | 150 | 4.50 |
| Abram Skipper, | 150 | 4.50 |
| Mollie Brandt, | 50 | 1.50 |
| | $3925 | $117.75 |

The committee respectfully submit the above report as their action, confident that it is the best that could be done under the circumstances, and trust that it may meet the approval of the parties interested.

(Signed) J. G. SPANGLER,
H. H. SWOPE,
W. H. REX,
A. W. SWOPE,
T. M. LOGAN,
R. S. HENDERSON.

—H. H. Lane has purchased C. R. Howard's machine shop in Huntingdon and is increasing his business in every direction.

—John Parker, while gathering berries in Trough Creek, last Friday, killed two large rattlesnakes with one stone. The snakes were lying with their heads together and one blow mashed the heads of both.

—The following persons from Mapleton are tending at the Newton Hamilton Camp: Mrs. Nancy Kinkead and son, Robert; Martin Wilson and George Craig, Mrs. B. F. Godard and Miss. Grace Stever, Mrs. L. S. Wible and Miss Nannie Swope.

—The Everett *Press and Leader* speaks as follows of a former citizen of Mapleton: "Frank Dell, the well known contractor for paper wood is pushing his business. We recommend him to any of our readers who may have linn, hickory, pine, mulberry, etc., for sale."

## Prof. M. McN. Walsh.

Prof. M. McN. Walsh, brother of Mrs. Judge Clarkson, of Cassville, died at his summer residence, on Staten Island, N. Y., on the 30th ult., aged about 60 years.

He was principal and owner of Cassville Seminary during its palmy days, before the War of the Rebellion.

He had spent quite a fortune on his education. After graduating at Albany, he traveled three years in Europe, thro' England, Ireland, Germany, and France, teaching and studying the languages in London and Paris.

After leaving Cassville, he graduated in the Law Department of the University of New York, where he was engaged in the practice of law, until attacked with *Multipal Neuritas*, from which he died.

He served as President of the Board of Trustees in the Dental Department of the University of New York for a number of years. His brother, John D. Walsh, who was associated wilh him when connected with the Cassville Seminary, died about two years ago.

## Teachers' Examinations.

The annual examination of teachers for the public schools of Huntingdon county will be held by Superintendent Brumbaugh, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | July | 29 |
| Franklinville | " | 30 |
| Warriorsmark | " | 31 |
| Shaffersville | Aug. | 1 |
| Mapleton | " | 2 |
| Mill Creek | " | 3 |
| Chestnut Grove | " | 5 |
| Broad Top City | " | 6 |
| Cassville | " | 7 |
| Marklesburg | " | 8 |
| Entriken | " | 9 |
| McConnellstown | " | 10 |
| Bell Crown | " | 12 |
| Petersburg | " | 13 |
| Centre Union | " | 14 |
| Cornpropst | " | 15 |
| McAlevy's Fort | " | 16 |
| Richvale | " | 20 |
| Shade Gap | " | 21 |
| Orbisonia | " | 22 |
| Three Springs | " | 23 |
| Shirleysburg | " | 24 |

Examinations will begin at 8.30, a. m.

Teachers must appear for examination where they expect to teach. Directors and patrons are cordially invited to be present.

## Notice to Farmers.

Are port having been circulated to the effect that we will do no threshing this season, we take this method of notifying those who expect us to do their work or will give us the opportunity that we will be on hand, and are open for engagements.

Respectfully,
GREENLAND & PHEASANT.
Cassville, Pa., July 30, 1889.

—James E. Sponeybarger and Elmer E. McMeen, of Patterson, took shipping from this port last Thursday, intending to fish on their way home. Their boat was laden with the choicest provisions, such as ginger snaps, etc., but, being temperance men, their larder contained no liquid bait. We haven't learned what piscatorial success they had.

—Homer Vaughan, editor and proprietor of the Altoona *Sunday Graphic-News*, died last Thursday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock of dysentery after an illness of one week's duration. We had the pleasure of companionship with Bro. Vaughan and his estimable wife on one of the excursions of the Juniata Valley Editorial Association and found him a genial companion. He was a friend whom we held in high esteem. We extend our sympathies to the bereaved wife and son.

—A Newport Story, a "Co-ed." Story, an Army Story, a Paris Exposition Story, a Story of "Two Jacks," a Story of Two Pilgrims, are some of the attractions of *Demorest's Monthly Magazine* for August, which makes it just such a number as everybody wants in the hot summer months. The articles also are of timely interest, including an account of the Paris Exposition, giving a view of the whole grounds; "In Central Park," beautifully illustrated in watercolors and in black-and-white; "The Pleasures and Pains of Amateur Photography," by Alexander Black, illustrated with numerous pictures taken by amateurs; "How to prevent and Remove Wrinkles," the second in the series entitled "Aids to beauty;" besides numerous other articles on subjects interesting in the family circle, including the health, happiness, amusement, and decoration of the house-hold; and there are over one hundred illustrations. In fact, the August number, which is just out, is a wonderful production, and worth many times its cost. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York.


## J. G. GILLAM.

# Summer!

*We bought a big stock of Summer Dress Goods last Spring. You knew this. Well, they are about all gone; the season is advancing, and it is time for us to prepare for Fall trade. Accordingly, we offer what is left of our Summer stock, regardless of cost. It isn't too late for you to buy these goods, but it is getting late for us to have them. Come and see them.*

*We have great bargains to offer our customers for the next 30 days in*

# Clothing!

*We handled, during the year of 1888, Clothing from the well-known firm of Snyder, Harris, Bossett & Co., Philadelphia. They gave us privilege to return, at close of year, April 1st, all Clothing we had on hands. We did this and bought about $1,000 worth of Clothing. For this, we paid the cash down; this saved 6 cents an the dollar, or about $60.00. We had concluded to carry clothing right along, but found it gaue us too wuch work; so we have concluded to dispose of our stock and drop that branch of trade. Our clothing is all new and fresh, and we have this to say, that we can save you 20 cents on the dollar in Clothing. We will sell you a*

$15.00 suit for $12.00
$12.00 " " $10.00
$10.00 " " $ 8.00
$ 8.00 " " $ 6.00

*Or, in short, we will sell you Clothing at cost.*

# Ladies,

*we have a big lot of corsets, which we are going to dispose of at sacrificial prices. See what we are offering:*

A 50-cent Corset for 40 cents.
A 65-cent Corset for 50 cents.
A $1.00 Corset for 75 cents.

*These are all first-class markeatable goods, but we want them off our shelves, and they must go. Call and see them.*

*We have too many Table Peaches, and, for the next 30 days, we will offer best brands at 17 cts., were 25 cts.*

*Respectfully,*
*J. G. GILLAM.*

# SIOUX LANDS BOUGHT.

## Eleven Million Acres to be Thrown Open to Settlers.

## The Terms Upon Which the Indians Surrended Their Domain.

Secretary Noble received the following telegram at the Interior Department in Washington, announcing the successful completion of the work of the Sioux Commission:

FORT GATES.

*John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, Washington:*

We have won the fight. We will leave here to-morrow for Chicago. Will write you fully from Chicago.

CHARLES FOSTER, Chairman.

The commission, composed of ex-Governor Foster, Major-General Crook and Hon. William Warner, commenced their work among the Indians some two months ago. Their object was to secure the consent of two-thirds of the Sioux Indians, numbering 22,567, to a surrender of about one-half of their reservation of 21,000,000 acres of land to the United States Government. which it turn would throw it open to public settlement.

According to the act of Congress under which the agreement was made, the unrelinquished portion of the Sioux Reservation is divided into six reservations, as follows: Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Lower Brule, Crow Creek, Pine Ridge and Rosebud. The land thrown open to settlement will aggregate about 11,000,000 acres and will be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only, at the following rates: $1.25 per acre for all lands taken within the first three years, after the act takes effect; 75 cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the succeeding two years, and 50 cents per acre for the residue of the lands then undisposed of. All lands still open to settlement under the agreement at the end of ten years from the taking effect of the act shall be accepted by the United States at 50 cents per acre, which amount shall be added to and credited to the Indians as part of their permanent fund.

The act provides for furnishing the necessary seed to the Indians for two years, for which adequate appropriation is made. In addition thereto there is to be set apart the sum of $3,000,000, which is to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Sioux Nation of Indians as a permanent fund, the interest of which at five per cent. per annum is to be appropriated under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to the use of the Indians. After the Government has been reimbursed for the money expended for the Indians, under the provisions of the act the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion expend, in addition to the interest of the permanent fund, not to exceed ten per cent. per annum of the principal of the fund in the employment of farmers and in the purchase of agricultural instruments, teams, etc., necessary to assist the Indians in agricultural pursuits. At the end of fifty years the fund is to be expended for the purpose of promoting education, civilization and self-support among the Indians, or otherwise distributed among them as Congress may determine.

All the new reservations include the land in the vicinity of the agencies where the Indians are now living. The land to be thrown open to settlement is not occupied at present by the Indians. The number of Indians on the reservation is 22,567.

The act provides that the agreement as now entered into must be submitted to Congress at its next session for ratification. In case the agreement is approved and no further legislation is enacted, the Secretary of the Interior will proceed to carry into effect the provisions of the law.

A. T. Lea, an agent of the Interior Department, is now in Dakota, and has been ordered to proceed to take a census of the Indians with a view of ascertaining how many of them are able to support themselves and their physical capacity to work the land owned or occupied by them, either individually or collectively; the value of the land, its nearness to market, its general productiveness, and such other facts and circumstances as will assist Congress in determining how many of the Indians are capable of self-support.

# FILLING FEDERAL OFFICES.

### Important Appointments Made by President Harrison.

The President made the following appointments:

Edward F. Hobart, of New Mexico, to be Surveyor-General of New Mexico.

Joseph V. Clark, of Maine, to be Pension Agent at Augusta, Maine.

Calvin G. Townsend, of Michigan, to be Principal Clerk of Public Lands in the General Land Office.

Isaac P. Conwell, of Indiana, to be Principal Clerk on Private Land Claims in the General Land Office.

William T. Harris, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner of Education.

William H. Hart, of Indiana, to be Third Auditor of the Treasury.

John T. Rankin, of Pennsylvania, to be Deputy Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department.

Joseph H. Kibbey, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.

George W. Jolly, of Kentucky, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Kentucky.

William Grant, of Louisiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana.

Peter A. Williams, of Florida, to be Marshal of the United States for the southern district of Florida.

Walter H. Johnson, of Georgia, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Georgia.

Eugene A. Webster, of South Carolina, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of South Carolina.

Granville G. Benedict, of Vermont, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Vermont.

Henry Hebing, of New York, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Genesa, New York.

Columbus C. Wimbish, of Georgia, is to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Atlanta, Georgia.

John F. Patty, of Louisiana, to be the Naval Officer of Customs in the district of New Orleans.

John Ingle, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Sixth District (Louisville, Kentucky).

THE crew of the schooner Fannie Chase, picked up a peculiar substance floating just outside Portland Harbor, Me. It was put away in a barrel, and on arriving at port the owners were told it was ambergris. It is used in making the finest kind of perfume and retails for about thirty dollars an ounce. The mass weighs one hundred pounds and therefore would be worth a matter of twenty-five housand dollars. This sum will be divided mong the owners and the crew.

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

IN a drunken quarrel James Quinn, aged sixty, of Coxsackie, N. Y., struck his son James on the head with an axe. Death resulted next morning.

HENRY SIMMONS, aged twenty-four years, and two boys, Willie Simmons and Eddie Deplore, aged respectively twelve and nine years, were drowned while boating at Pittsburg, Penn.

A PREMATURE explosion of a blast at Coal Valley, Penn., killed two miners, John Stokes and Thomas Allen.

PATRICK E. WHITE and Stephen Wallace fell from a staging seventy feet high while working on a building in Boston, Mass., and were killed.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, accompanied by Secretaries Windom and Proctor and Private Secretary Halford, went through New York city on his way to Bar Harbor, Me., where he was to pay a visit to Secretary Blaine.

THE firm of Brown, Steese & Clark, wool dealers, of Boston, Mass., has failed for about $2,000,000.

THE State Convention of Pennsylvania Republicans nominated Henry K. Boyer, of Philadelphia, for State Treasurer and adopted resolutions indorsing President Harrison and the Republican platform of 1888.

THE Henry Elias brewing concern of New York city has been sold to an English syndicate for $850,000.

EBEN S. ALLEN, President of the Forty-second and Grand Street Railroad Company, of New York city, is under arrest charged with forgeries of stock of that company amounting to from $150,000 to $250,000.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, while on his way to Bar Harbor, Me., to visit Secretary Blaine, spent a day in Boston. He received an enthusiastic welcome.

MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON, wife of the President, was called by a telegram to the bedside of her sister, Mrs. Scott-Lord, who was very ill at Nantucket, Mass.

GENERAL HENRY DU PONT, head of the great powder manufacturing firm of Wilmington, Del., died a few days ago on the 77th anniversary of his birth. He leaves an estate valued at $15,000,000.

MISS MARY CUSHMAN was elected Tax Collector and Mrs. Minerva Cushman District Clerk of Lockport, N. Y. Riverside, N. Y., again elected Mrs. T. C. Albertson School Librarian. Many ladies voted in both places.

SECRETARY TRACY sailed on the Government boat Despatch for Bar Harbor, Me., where he was to join the President as the guest of Secretary Blaine.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and party arrived at Bar Harbor, Me., from Boston. The party were met at Mount Desert by Secretary Blaine, who had gone over on a special boat to await the arrival.

JOHN RANDALL and Thomas Foyle, of Syracuse, N. Y., were killed in a collision near Columbus, Ind.

### South and West.

JOHN GIBBS and David Erwin, farmers, quarrelled over a division of crops near Kansas City, Mo., and Erwin shot Gibbs dead. Later in the day a son of the murdered man shot and instantly killed Erwin.

CHRIS. SYLVESTER, and Archie Cockburn, while fishing from a rock ten miles south of the Cliff House, San Francisco., Cal., were washed off by an immense wave and drowned.

RETURNS from the election for State Treasurer in Kentucky on the day after indicated that Stephen G. Sharp, of Lexington, the Democratic nominee, had been elected by about 30,000 majority.

A WAGON containing a family of five, father, mother and three children, was blown from the road into Black Creek during a storm at Mitchell, Ind. All five were drowned.

AN epidemic of bloody flux is raging with fatal effect in Warsaw, Iowa, and Whitehall, Ill., and has also appeared in Keokuk, Iowa. Thirty-one deaths have occurred at Whitehall, and sixteen at Warsaw.

OLLIE MARTIN, of Connersville, Ind., and Miss Maud Saylers, of Brownsville, Ind., were drowned in the Whitewater River. They had been out driving, and in attempting to ford the river the horse and buggy were carried down by the current. They were to have been married soon.

AT Princeton, Ky., John Hutchins shot and killed two brothers, George and Albert Lewis. One of Hutchins's stray shots also killed Frank Dunn.

DELHI, Iowa, has been nearly destroyed by fire. Every business house but one was consumed.

THE young twins of Mrs. Line were killed by a passing train at Lawrence, Va.

JOHN CARTER, a guard a San Quentin (Cal.) Prison, killed his wife while she was dressing her hair before a mirror, and then shot himself in the head, dying instantly.

RICHARD TATE, Kentucky's defaulting Treasurer, has been arrested at Scottsboro, Alabama.

THE Topeka (Kan.) sugar works were burned, involving a loss of about $250,000.

SEVERE storms were reported in Kansas, Missouri and Virginia.

THE steamer Old Dominion ran into and sunk the sloop Ella May in Norfolk (Va.) harbor. The sloop's crew of three men were drowned.

J. FRANK COLLOM, a young lawyer, has committed forgeries to the amount of nearly $300,000 in the name of John S. Blaisdell, one of the oldest, wealthiest and best known citizens of Minneapolis, Minn.

BOZEMAN was chosen as the capital of Montana at the Constitutional Convention in Helena; the North Dakota Convention declared in favor of Bismarck as the capital site.

EUGENE DEARN and a friend were drowned at San Diego Cal., by the capsizing of their boat.

THE committee to examine the books of R. H. Stedman, County Treasurer, of Vinton, Iowa, reports a deficit of $11,500.

W. HARDEE, for five years Probate Judge of Towner County, Dakota, has disappeared, leaving a large indebtedness.

HEAVY rain and hail storms prevailed in Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. Much damage resulted.

A WISCONSIN CENTRAL passenger train at 4 o'clock in the morning was held up and robbed by a single man between Chippewa Falls, Wis., and Abbotsville. He got only $100. The robber pulled the bell rope as soon as he had completed the robbery, and when the train came to a stop jumped off and escaped.

J. D. KING, of Janesville, Wis., has been appointed Postoffice Inspector, in charge of the Washington division, which is composed of the District of Columbia and the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia and Delaware.

### Washington.

SECRETARY WINDOM has directed that all the bonds purchased by the Government since July 1 be applied to the sinking fund until the requirements for the current fiscal year, estimated at $47,002,000, are met. The amount already applied to this purpose is $3,963,450, of which all but $15,500 was in 4 1-2 per cent. bonds.

AT the request of the Postmaster-General the Secretary of War has directed the Quartermaster-General to instruct his subordinates to pay no more Government telegraph bills until the rates to be paid are furnished by the Postmaster-General.

ACTING GENERAL LAND COMMISSIONER STONE in his annual report shows that during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1889, there were certified to railroad companies under the various grants a total of 425,046 acres of land, being a decrease of 404,116 acres as compared with the preceding year.

THE Postoffice Department of Washington shows that the increase in the mileage of railway mail service for the fiscal year, 1889, was 6946 miles. Nebraska furnished the largest increase, 592 miles; followed by Alabama, with 473 miles; Kansas, 416 miles, and Kentucky, 385 miles.

CHARLES FRANCIS MESERVE, of Springfield, Mass., has been appointed by President Harrison Superintendent at the Haskell Indian Institute, at Lawrence, Kansas Mr. Meserve is a graduate of Colby University, Maine, and was highly recommended for the office as an educator of large experience and a gentleman of culture.

SECRETARY NOBLE has requested the War Department to take all necessary steps to keep intruders from the Sioux Reservation. This action was taken in anticipation of a rush of settlers.

### Foreign.

THE Royal Grants bill was passed by the British House of Commons. This gives to Queen Victoria the additional sums of money that she asked for.

HEAVY rains have fallen in certain districts of Japan. At Amagi 565 houses were either washed away or knocked down and twenty people were drowned. At Hita 200 houses were washed away and nine people drowned.

A TERRIBLE riot took place between two factions of the Chinese coolies at Sangkong, Siam. About five thousand men engaged in the conflict. Spears and firearms were used and 900 coolies were killed.

THE entire Pacific fleet of the British navy has gone to the scene of the recent seizure by the American vessel Rush, on the Behring Sea. This was the result of much telegraphic communication between the admiral in command of the fleet and the Canadian and Imperial Governments. The fleet that went North consists of seven war ships and two torpedo boats.

GENERAL PHILIPPOVICH, the conqueror of Bosnia, died recently at Prague from apoplexy.

PRIVY COUNCILOR KRUGER has been arrested in Berlin on suspicion of complicity in the corruption recently unearthed in the German navy, for which several naval officers are now in prison.

THE Turks are arming the Moslems throughout the island of Crete. A fight took place at Heraclion between Moslems and Christians. Ten were killed on each side and many were wounded.

TWENTY prisoners were killed by soldiers in a revolt at San Juanilla, Mexico.

THE jury in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, the American lady who has been on trial in London, England, for the murder of her husband, brought in a verdict of guilty. Mrs. Maybrick was thereupon sentenced to death.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany reviewed 30,000 British troops at Aldershot, England.

HENRY M. STANLEY is coming down the African coast to Zanzibar with Emin Pacha, 9000 men and an enormous quantity of ivory. The exact date of their arrival was uncertain.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S trial before the High Court of the Senate in Paris was begun.

SIGNOR BENEDETTO CAIROLI, the distinguished Italian statesman, is dead.

# A STATE'S INSTITUTIONS.

### Where the Public Buildings of North Dakota Will be Located.

The public buildings in North Dakota will be situated as follows, in accordance with a report of a committee of the Constitutional Convention, which has been adopted: Capital at Bismarck; the State University and the School of Mines at Grand Forks; the Agricultural College at Fargo; a State normal school at Valley City, to have 50,000 acres of land; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Devil's Lake; a State reform school at Mandan; a State normal school at Mayville, with 30,000 acres; a State hospital for the insane, and an institution for the feeble minded in connection therewith, at Jamestown, with 20,000 acres of land; a soldiers' home, when located or such other charitable institution as the Legislative Assembly may determine, at Lisbon, with a grant of 40,000 acres of land; a blind asylum, or such other institution as the Legislative Assembly may determine, in Pembina County, with a grant of 30,000 acres; an industrial school and school for manual training, or such other educational institution as the Legislative Assembly may provide at Ellendale, with a grant of 40,000 acres; a school of forestry, or such other institution as the Legislative Assembly may determine, at such place in one of the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bettineau, or Rolette, as the electors of said counties may determine; a scientific school, or such other educational or charitable institution as the Legislative Assembly may prescribe, at Wahpeton, with a grant of 40,000 acres.

# EXPLOSION ON A YACHT.

### Three Children and a Man Killed Near Buffalo, N. Y.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while the yacht Cedar Ridge, owned by Mr. L. L. Crocker, of East Buffalo, N. Y., was being got ready for a trip down the river, and just as the engineer had started the fire, two explosions followed in rapid succession.

The yacht at once took fire, and burned to the water's edge. Of those on board the following were killed: Ethel and Lamey Crocker, girls, burned, and Howard Crocker, boy, drowned.

The people who hurried to the scene were first attracted by the sight of Mr. Crocker's little son, who stood on the yacht's deck in a dazed condition, almost surrounded by flames.

He seemed unable to move, and when a man named Charles Schweigel reached a pike pole to him the boy did not take hold of it, and a moment later he fell back into the fire and was burned to a crisp in full view of the horrified spectators.

Attention was now drawn to John Rugenstein, the carpenter, a man about thirty years old, who was clinging to a rafter in the shed that extended out over the yacht.

He could not be reached, and after hanging a few moments he apparently became suffocated and dropped into the flames below He leaves a widow and five children.

The tragedy was due to the explosion of naptha, by which the boilers were heated. Mr. Crocker is the superintendent of the New York Central stock yards at East Buffalo. He was the father of the three children killed.

# A CITY IN ASHES.

## Spokane Falls, Washington, Destroyed by Fire.

## Twenty-Five Blocks Burned, Causing a Loss of $14,000,000.

Spokane Falls, a city of 20,000 inhabitants and one of the most prominent towns in the new State of Washington, has been almost completely destroyed by fire.

Twenty-five blocks were reduced to ashes. The estimated loss is $14,000,000. The fire started at 7 P. M. in a lodging house on Railroad avenue. The Fire Department came on the scene quickly, but owing to a lack of water the fire quickly spread to adjoining frame buildings, and was soon beyond control. The flames then jumped across the street to the Russ House and the Pacific Hotel.

By this time a strong wind sprung up, and it was evident the city was doomed. The flames spread with fearful rapidity. The firemen were powerless. Attempts were made to check the fire by blowing up buildings in its path, but it was useless. From the Pacific Hotel the fire swept across First street to the frame buildings in the next block, and soon it reached the heart of the city.

The block of two-story buildings on Riverside avenue was easily carried away. From here the fire communicated to the magnificent Hyde block, a four-story building, taking in the whole square between Mill and Howard streets on Riverside avenue. The fire next leaped across Howard street, and in a few minutes the block between Howard and Stevens streets was a mass of red-hot ashes. The next structure to succumb was the large Tult block. From there the conflagration went whirling through the solid blocks of four-story brick buildings, including the Postoffice, between Stevens and Washington streets. At this point the fire burned out from lack of material.

From the place of origin the fire had meanwhile taken another direction, leaping across Sprague street to the Opera House, and thence over Riverside avenue to Brown's Bank. Then both sides of the avenue were in flames. The buildings between Post and Mill streets were quickly licked up, including the Grand Hotel. From here the waves of flame poured into the adjoining square on the right, containing the Frankfurt block, the largest building in the city. The Frankfurt cost $250,000. It withstood the fire for some time, but finally burned.

The Arlington Hotel was now enveloped in flames. Suddenly a man was seen to jump from the second story. He arose and started to run down Howard street, but was overcome by the heat and fell. Several people rushed to his assistance and carried him to a place of safety. He was a pitiable sight, having been literally roasted alive, the skin pealing off all over his body. The unfortunate man's name was Charles Davis. He died at noon that day.

Northward was the direction taken by the fire from the Arlington. It consumed the block between Howard, Main, Front and Stevens streets, burning east as far as the latter thoroughfare, when a vacant lot checked further progress in that direction. Everything in a northerly direction, including the Northern Pacific Express office, the Union block and the Windsor Hotel was soon a mass of flames. The river prevented the fire doing further damage, and was the means of saving all the big flouring and lumber mills. Three hours sufficed to complete the awful destruction.

The only business block left standing in the city was the Crescent building, which was saved by means of tearing down intervening buildings. Owing to the rapidity with which the fire spread, little was saved. Provisions were scarce, and could last only a short time.

The City Council appointed a committee on relief. It was decided that provisions should be sent for, and the needy supplied free.

The superintendent of the city water works was denounced by the Council for neglecting his duty, he being away at the time of the fire. The big pumps were not connected, and as a result, there was scarcely any pressure. Had the contrary been the case, the fire would have been easily gotten under control.

The militia was called out in force, and all persons without passes were forbidden to enter the burned district. Five out of the seven banks destroyed were again doing business during the day, all being in the Crescent block, the only business structure left standing.

The business district was in a strip between the Northern Pacific Railroad tracks and the Spokane River. This strip was five squares across, and extended about seven squares in length. It was solidly built up with stone and brick structures, the cost of which varied from $25,000 to $225,000. Ten banking houses, five hotels, the Opera House, and many wholesale establishments, doing a business estimated at $500,000 each, were in the district described.

Spokane Falls is the first town of importance in Washington Territory when approached from the East on the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is the oldest town in that part of the Territory, and the only one that preceded the great railroad. Located upon the gravelly plain, just above the point where Hangman's Creek unites with the Spokane River, it commands a beautiful view of the surrounding hills. Its proximity to a great water power early attracted the attention of settlers, whose faith in the value of real estate there has been rewarded with generous fortunes.

The many flouring-mills and saw-mills are abundantly supplied with the products of the fields and forests far and near. Other forms of manufacturing are in a flourishing condition, and it is estimated that the town before the fire had a population of about twenty thousand people. It had fine hotels, handsome stores and well-built schoolhouses. One feature of the town was the fact that its inhabitants were never taxed for pavements and never troubled with mud, the streets having been beautifully macadamized by nature.

# HIRED ASSASSINS.

### Two Mountaineers Agree to Kill a Man for $500.

A dispatch from Mount Sterling, Ky., says that James Combs, Jesse Barnett and Charles Wall were arrested on suspicion of having murdered John A. Rose ten days ago in Powell County. At the examination Combs made a full confession, and afterward Barnett did the same. Combs says he and Barnett were hired by Goodloe Combs, a Deputy Sheriff of Breathitt County, and cousin of James Combs, to kill Rose, promising to furnish the pistols and to pay each of them $500. He says Goodloe Combs told him that James Hall was to furnish the money. Doc. Hall, a brother of James Hall, was killed by Rose about a year ago. Combs says he and Barnett overtook Rose the day he was killed and had some words with him, and then passed on and hid and shot him when he came back.

# LATER NEWS.

THE Vanderbilt family have bought a controling interest in the Beach Creek Railroad in Pennsylvania.

Two more bodies were taken out of the sand at Johnstown, Penn. One was identified as that of Alex. Hamilton, Jr., a prominent resident of the town.

SHERIFF FLACK, of New York city, resigned his office of Grand Sachem in the Tammany Society, and also resigned from the General Committee of the Tammany organization, because of charges that were made against him in connection with securing a divorce from his wife.

A TERRIBLE explosion of natural gas occurred at Oliver Brothers & Co.'s South Side mill, Pittsburg, Penn. John Miller, aged seventeen years, had his neck broken and died almost instantly; John O'Connor, a carpenter, had his skull crushed and died instantly; John Greiner was fatally injured.

SHERIFF E. C. SWAIN, Sheriff of Paulding County, Ohio, is short in his accounts to the amount of over $2000.

THE eleven one-armed night switch turners employed on the Northwestern road, between Western avenue and Fortieth street, Chicago, struck for higher wages. Not a switch was turned that night in their district except by officers of the road.

CHEE GONG, a Chinaman, was hanged at Portland, Oregon, for the murder of Lee Gick, a fellow countryman, two years ago, and George Duncan Bryson was hanged at Boulder, Montana, for the murder of Annie Lindstrom, in September, 1888.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND has been appointed resident attorney in Washington of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at a salary of $25,000.

SCHOONER Union, Captain Kelley, from Boston for Little Salmon River, upset in the bay two miles from St. Martin's, New Brunswick, and three men were drowned.

CHAKIR PASHA, now Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Russia, has been appointed Governor-General of Crete. He will demand a force of 20,000 men to restore order on the island.

LARFONE, Crown Prince of Nerdfu, Varan, one of the Samoan Islands, is dead.

THE Legitime Government of Hayti delivered to the United States Minister $7500 as a compensation for the seizure and detention of the United States steamer Ozama. This money is now aboard the Kearsarge.

MAYOR GRANT, of New York city, appointed four committees of twenty-five each, on Permanent Organization, Finance, Legislation and on Sites and Buildings, to make the first preparations for the International Exposition of 1892.

A RIOT occurred at the Hecla works, Greensburg, Penn., owned by William Thaw. Three men were fatally injured. About 700 men went there from the Mammoth works and asked the men at work to quit. Upon their refusal the drunken mob made the fatal assault.

PRESIDENT HARRISON attended services conducted by Bishop Doane at Bar Harbor, Me.

MRS. N. PREMAN and her twelve-year-old daughter were killed by lightning at Piper City, Ill.

THE great packing houses of George H. Hammond, of Hammond, Ind., were burned. Within two hours $500,000 worth of property was destroyed. Seven buildings were reduced to ashes and 700 men thrown out of employment.

DANIEL K. STEWART, the richest man in Virginia, died at his residence in Henrico County, near Richmond, aged eighty-one. Mr. Stewart was a Scotchman by birth, and amassed his fortune by dealing in tobacco.

AT Otter Creek, Mich., Charles T. Wright, President of the Otter Creek Lumber Company, of Racine, Wis., shot and instantly killed Under Sheriff Neal Marshall and Dr. Frank E. Thurber. They had attached some of the lumber company's logs for debt.

A WIDOW named Gillis, and two daughters, who lived in a remote district of McDowell County, W. Va., were found mysteriously murdered in their home.

PRESIDENT HARRISON made the following appointments: S. F. Phillips, of North Carolina, Commissioner on the part of the United States under the Venezuelan and United States treaty concerning the adjustment of claims; Charles Pope, of Missouri, Consul at Toronto, Canada, and Richard G. Lay, of the District of Columbia, Consul-General at Ottawa, Canada.

CATTLE are dying from the effects of the drouth in Mexico.

THOMAS A. EDISON, the American inventor, has arrived in Paris, and will combine business with sightseeing at the big exposition.

H. W. SEVERANCE arrived in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to assume the office of United States Consul-General. King Kalakaua declined to give him an interview and refused to accept him as Consul-General. He was dismissed some years ago from the same position.

THE National Electric Light Association in convention at Niagara Falls, adopted a resolution declaring execution by electricity cruel, requesting Governor Hill to commute the sentences of all persons sentenced under the new law, and asking for the repeal of the law.

IT is said that an invention, which promises to revolutionize the method of discharging firearms has been lately under the consideration of the British War Office. It consists in firing the cartridge by electricity.

SO far this year over $41,000,000 have been expended in building operations in New York and $20,000,000 in Philadelphia, which is a great increase over last year.

THE Legislative Assembly of New South Wales has passed a bill providing for the payment of yearly salaries to its members.

# THE NATIONAL GAME.

COLUMBUS is after a receiver.

WILKESBARRE is selling its players.

CHICAGO is still out for the pennant.

THE Wilkesbarre Club has disbanded.

CHICAGO carries fifteen men on the pay roll.

COLUMBUS has received the most whitewashes.

CONWAY is now Kansas City's winning pitcher.

CHICAGO plays her best game against the New Yorks.

WASHINGTON has seven left-handed batters on the team.

DENNY, of Indianapolis, still leads the League in home runs.

LITTLE DUFFY, of Chicago, is one of the best batsmen in the League.

GOVERNOR BEAVER, of Pennsylvania, is an enthusiastic lover of baseball.

THE Washingtons have a fine trio of young pitchers in Keefe, Haddock and Ferson.

THE London Club has released first baseman Tom Esterbrook and pitcher Emil Geiss.

WILLIAM SUNDAY, center fielder, has been appointed manager of the Pittsburg Ball Club.

THE Philadelphias have of recent years always been the strongest finishers in the League.

THE Middle States League is proving to be a much stronger organization than was expected.

THE Toledo Club has secured the release from Cleveland, of left-handed pitcher Sprague.

GORE, O'Rourke and Tiernan, of the New Yorks, are again the heaviest hitting outfield in the country.

CHICAGO is the only League and Brooklyn the only Association club to escape the whitewash brush this season.

MCGUIRE is doing all the catching for Toronto; he officiated behind the bat in thirty-nine out of the forty games played.

THE best baseball player in Congress is Representative Ben Butterworth, of Ohio. He frequently plays in amateur games at his home.

MAUL leads the Pittsburgs in batting, Glasscock the Indianapolitans, Clements the Philadelphias, McKean the Clevelands, Daly the Washingtons and Van Haltren the Chicagos.

INDIANAPOLIS is certainly the enigma of baseball. With a great infield, good outfield, fair batteries and well managed, the team yet plays losing ball and makes no headway.

PITCHER MORRIS'S troubles are pronounced internal injuries, and absolute rest is ordered by his physicians. In fact it is not improbable that he may not appear on the diamond again this season.

A BASEBALL player named William Campbell had his eye knocked out and jawbone broken while catching behind the bat in a game played at Somerset, Ky. He was carried from the grounds unconscious and apparently lifeless.

BOSTON'S only weak spot has been strengthened by the addition of "Pop" Smith, of the Pittsburgs. He will play short, and Ray or Quinn will likely be released. This addition is a strong one to the Bostons, as Smith is a batter and fielder.

THE many friends of Morrill will learn with regret that his hand had a relapse and that he had to undergo a surgical operation, that caused him a great deal of pain and suffering. The injured member is now making good progress toward recovery.

SOME papers talk about there being a question about the best shortstop. That was settled long ago. John W. Glasscock, of the Indianapolis Club, is admitted to be clearly entitled to the first place. His fielding alone would entitle him to supremacy; but take his batting, base-running and coaching abilities in consideration, and he is way on top.

LEAGUE RECORD.

| | Won. | Lost. | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 52 | 30 | .634 |
| New York | 51 | 30 | .630 |
| Philadelphia | 46 | 37 | .554 |
| Cleveland | 47 | 39 | .547 |
| Chicago | 43 | 44 | .494 |
| Indianapolis | 36 | 52 | .409 |
| Pittsburg | 35 | 52 | .402 |
| Washington | 26 | 53 | .338 |

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

| | Won. | Lost. | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 62 | 31 | .667 |
| Brooklyn | 58 | 32 | .644 |
| Baltimore | 52 | 38 | .578 |
| Athletic | 48 | 37 | .565 |
| Cincinnati | 51 | 41 | .554 |
| Kansas City | 37 | 53 | .410 |
| Columbus | 35 | 59 | .372 |
| Louisville | 20 | 72 | .317 |

## THE MARKETS.

| 32 NEW YORK. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beeves | 3 | 57½@ | 4 60 |
| Milch Cows, com. to good | 30 | 00 @ | 45 00 |
| Calves, common to prime | 2 | 50 @ | 5 50 |
| Sheep | 4 | 00 @ | 5 25 |
| Lambs | 5 | 00 @ | 7 10 |
| Hogs—Live | 4 | 40 @ | 4 90 |
| Dressed | | 7 @ | 8½ |
| Flour—City Mill Extra | 4 | 25 @ | 4 50 |
| Patents | 4 | 90 @ | 6 25 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red | | 86¾@ | 87 |
| Rye—State | | 53½@ | 54½ |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | | 80 @ | 87 |
| Corn—Ungraded Mixed | | 43¼@ | 44½ |
| Oats—No. 1 White | | — @ | 38 |
| Mixed Western | | 25 @ | 29 |
| Hay—No. 1 | | 85 @ | 90 |
| Straw—Long Rye | | 65 @ | 75 |
| Lard—City Steam | | — @ | 6.20c |
| Butter—Elgin Creamery | | 17 @ | 17½ |
| Dairy, fair to good | | 13 @ | 16 |
| West. Im. Creamery | | 10 @ | 14 |
| Factory | | 9 @ | 12½ |
| Cheese—State Factory | | 6½@ | 8¾ |
| Skims—Light | | 6 @ | 7 |
| Western | | 6 @ | 7 |
| Eggs—State and Penn | | 15½@ | 16 |
| BUFFALO. | | | |
| Steers—Western | 3 | 25 @ | 3 90 |
| Sheep—Medium to Good | 4 | 25 @ | 4 60 |
| Lambs—Fair to Good | 4 | 50 @ | 5 50 |
| Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks | 4 | 70 @ | 4 75 |
| Flour—Family | 5 | 00 @ | 5 25 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Northern | | — @ | 95 |
| Corn—No. 3, Yellow | | — @ | 40½ |
| Oats—No. 2, White | | — @ | 31½ |
| Barley—No. 1 Canada | | — @ | 74 |
| BOSTON. | | | |
| Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's | 6 | 00 @ | 6 40 |
| Corn—Steamer Yellow | | 46 @ | 49 |
| Oats—No. 2 White | | 30 @ | 40 |
| Rye—State | | 65 @ | 70 |
| WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. | | | |
| Beef—Dressed weight | | 5 @ | 5½ |
| Sheep—Live weight | | 4 @ | 4½ |
| Lambs | | 5½@ | 6½ |
| Hogs—Northern | | — @ | 5¾ |
| PHILADELPHIA. | | | |
| Flour—Penn. family | 4 | 00 @ | 4 25 |
| Wheat—No. 2, Red, Aug | | 84 @ | 84½ |
| Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Aug | | 43¾@ | 44 |
| Oats—Ungraded White | | 36 @ | 36½ |
| Potatoes—Early Rose | | 30 @ | 35 |
| Butter—Creamery Extra | | 16½@ | 17 |
| Cheese—Part skims | | 5 @ | 7 |

# GREAT IRRIGATION SCHEME

### Arid Land in Dakota to be Reclaimed by a Canal.

A syndicate of Dakota capitalists, including a dozen or more millionaire residents of Bismarck, Grand Forks and Jamestown, has been organized to develop a new canal scheme that will reclaim upward of 5,000,000 acres of arid and now useless land in North Dakota. The idea is to construct a canal from the Missouri River at Bismarck, 1668 feet above the level of the sea, to Lake Traverse and Big Stone Lake, 900 feet above the level of the sea.

This canal would run through a section of country in North and South Dakota that is in great need of irrigation. Lateral canals are to be constructed by the various counties, and hundreds of thousands of acres of arid land reclaimed, while the present cultivated country will be wonderfully enhanced in value.

The fall of the canal will be sufficient to keep up a steady current when properly protected by locks and dams.

This canal would make an easy water course to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and for that matter clear to the Gulf of Mexico if a few million dollars were expended. It would also tend to reduce freight rates on wheat for export and on imported raw material. The coal mines of Western Dakota would also be easy of access. The canal, it is estimated, would cost $4,000,000.

# A FATAL OPEN SWITCH.

### Three Killed and Seven Injured in a Railroad Accident.

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg express train ran through an open switch at Forest Lawn, nine miles east of Rochester, N. Y., at 8 o'clock in the morning. One lady, Miss Perrin, was instantly killed, and John Jay, of Rochester, and Fireman Lane, of Oswego, were so badly injured that they died soon after. Half a dozen other persons were seriously injured. The list of wounded is as follows:

H. M. Perrin, head and face bruised and injured internally; Mrs. H. M. Perrin, collar bone broken and badly bruised. Mr. and Mrs. Perrin are parents of the young lady killed; Andrew Tiffany, of Oswego, injured internally; Mrs. Lewis Moore, of Gratwick, N. Y., right leg broken; Samuel Brown, of Sherman, N. Y., right leg cut off and toes of left foot amputated; John Barker, engineer, badly cut; Miss Mary Hannon, of Siskyou, Ontario, right leg broken and face and head badly cut.

The accident was said to have been caused by the neglect of proper signals. The station agent set a flag to stop the express, but it was not seen in time. The agent was attending to his duties as telegraph operator and ticket agent, and had no one to send with a flag.

# NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE buffalo fly has appeared in western New York.

THE crops of southern Georgia are said to be magnificent.

THE English apple crop will be small and of poor quality.

TURKISH beggars are arriving in Mexico by every steamer.

THE number of Indian church members in the United States is 28,663.

THE crops of Prince Edward Island promise to be the best ever known.

THE Montana Constitutional Convention adopted a clause forbidding legislators, judges, or members of the boards of equalization from accepting passes under penalty of forfeiting their offices.


## Summer Weakness

Is quickly overcome by the toning, reviving and blood purifying qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This popular medicine drives off that tired feeling and cures sick headache, dyspepsia, scrofula, and all humors. Thousands testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the weak strong."

"My health was poor, as I had frequent sick headaches, could not sleep well, did not have much appetite, and had no ambition to work. I have taken less than a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and feel like a new person."—MRS. W. A. TURNER, West Hanover, Mass.

N. B.—If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**

NYNU—32

**JONES**
HE
PAYS THE FREIGHT.
5 Ton Wagon Scales,
Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for
$60.
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

**$25 AN HOUR** made by our Agents. THE DR. PERKINS MEDICAL CO., Richmond, Va.

MARRIAGE PAPER *free*. 200 Ladies and Gents want correspondents. The Globe, York, Pa.

**CANCER** NEW TREATMENT. **ABALTIO,**
As applied at the Holland Medical and Cancer Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., removes Cancer without pain or use of knife. Scores of patients speak in unqualified terms of praise of the success of this treatment. Write for circular.
HOLLAND MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Dr. Lobb,** After ALL others fail, consult 329 N. 15th St. PHILA., PA.
Twenty years' continuous practice in the treatment and cure of the awful effects of early vice, destroying both mind and body. Medicine and treatment for one month, Five Dollars, sent securely sealed from observation to any address.
Book on Special Diseases free.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS,
Red Cross Diamond Brand.
The only reliable pill for sale. Safe and sure. Ladies, ask Druggist for the Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by mail. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Philada., Pa.

**Save That Sweet Girl!**

Don't let that beautiful girl fade and droop into invalidism or sink into an early grave for want of timely care at the most critical stage of her life. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will aid in regulating her health and establishing it on a firm basis and may save her years of chronic suffering and consequent unhappiness.

A more pleasant physic
You never will find
Than Pierce's small "Pellets,"
The Purgative kind.

ROGER EVANS, of Washington, has blacked the boots of every President, from Jackson down.

**A School of the Highest Order for Young Ladies.**

Ingham University, Le Roy, N. Y., established over fifty years, offers superior advantages in its Literary, Music and Art Departments. Excellent home. Attention given to social culture. Rates moderate. Send for catalogue. Address Miss R. M. Webster, Principal.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, has already floated a $20,000 municipal loan.

*All* who use Dobbins's Electric Soap praise it as the *best* cheapest and *most economical* family soap made; but if you will try it once it will tell a still stronger tale of its merits *itself*. *Please* try it. Your grocer will supply you.

THE English sparrows have almost exterminated the wrens, orioles and meadow larks.

Taking it altogether there never was a time when our country was enjoying greater prosperity than at the present moment, and yet there are thousands of people in the land who are fussing and fuming about hard times. No doubt but what many of them are honest in their complaints, and it is often because they have not found the right kind of work or the right way to do it. Now, if business is not moving along with you satisfactorily, take our advice and write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. It is more than likely that they can help you, at any rate, it would cost you nothing but a postage stame to apply to them.

**Heirs Wanted.**

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Johanna Wilson, daughter of Mark Sweeney, wife of Thomas Wilson, born in Limerick Co., Ireland. She is, if living, heir to an estate. If dead, her children or next of kin are wanted. Address, W. J. COVIL, Webster City, Iowa.

Old smokers prefer "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar to most 10 centers.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

SHE TELLS HIM THE SECRET.

"*Later unto Amicola*
*Came a pale face preacher, teaching*
*Peace and progress to the natives,*
*Wooed and won by Uanita.*
*She nobler to make his calling,*
*Whispered to him nature's secret—*
*Told him of the herbs so potent*
*For the healing and the saving.*"

—EXTRACT FROM POEM OF "UANITA."

**An Editor's Experience.**

Major Sidney Herbert, a well-known journalist in agricultural circles, writes April 18th, 1889: Some five years ago I wrote a letter stating that Swift's Specific had cured me of severe rheumatism. Since that time I have had no return of the rheumatic troubles, although frequently exposed to the influences that produced former attacks. Several of my friends had a similar experience, and are firm in their conviction that S. S. S. brought a permanent cure. The searching power of this medicine is shown in the fact that it developed a scrofulous taint that was conspicuous in my blood over thirty years ago, and has removed the last trace of it. I have also tested S. S. S. as a tonic after a severe attack of malarial fever, which kept me in bed for three months, and am convinced that its curative and strengthening properties insured my recovery from that illness, as I was in a very low condition of health.
SIDNEY HERBERT, Atlanta, Ga.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC COMPANY, Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

**DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE**
for all domestic animals, will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 3000 cases, our guarantee is worth something. **Colic must be treated promptly.** Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, **ready when needed,** and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's, enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.
Address **DR. KOEHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.**
*I use Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen.*
ISAAC MOOG, Horse Dealer, Brooklyn, New York.
*We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture." Would not be without it as long as we have horses.*
ISAAC MOSES & BRO., Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton, Pa.

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TREATED FREE.
Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies.
Have cured thousands of cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 10c. in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

**LATEST IMPROVED HORSE POWER**
Machines for THRESHING & CLEANING Grain, also Machines for SAWING WOOD with Circular and Cross-Cut Drag Saws.
Acknowledged by all to be THE BEST regarding EASY DRAFT, DURABILITY & QUANTITY OF WORK
80 page pamphlet Free. Address A. W. GRAY'S SONS,
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
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**$5** to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich

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LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE Government LANDS.
MILLIONS of ACRES of each in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. SEND FOR Publications with Maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. Sent free. Address
CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner. St. Paul, Minn.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

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Makes a clean sweep. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies. Stops buzzing around ears, diving at eyes, tickling your nose, skips hard words and secures peace at trifling expense. Send 25 cents for 5 sheets to F. DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt.

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FOR 25 cts. we will send, Post Paid, a handsome Cabinet of Beautiful Ore Specimens from 20 different mines in Colorado. Address
Rocky Mountain Specimen Co., Denver, Colo.

**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

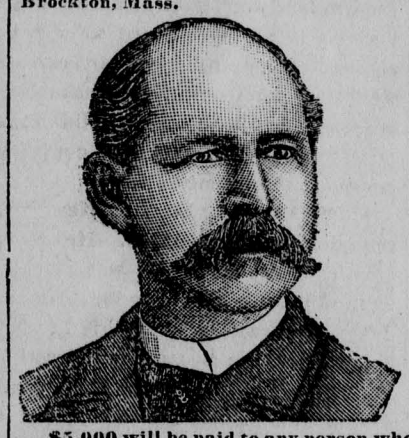
WOMAN'S DIRECTORY—4 months on trial for 10c. Address DIRECTORY, 41 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Agents wanted. $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Cat'l'gue and sample free. C. E. MARSHALL, Buffalo, N. Y.

**PEERLESS DYES** Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

**JOSEPH H. HUNTER,** ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C., WILL GET YOUR PENSION without DELAY

**CAUTION**
W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all Shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against **high prices** and **inferior goods.** If your dealer does not keep the style or kind you want, or offers you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on them, and says they are just as good, do not be deceived thereby, but send direct to the Factory, for you can get what you want by return mail, postage paid. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody, therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on the bottom and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES. In ordering by mail state whether you want Congress, Button or Lace, London cap toe, plain French toe, or narrow cap toe, and be sure to give size and width you wear. I can fit any foot that is not deformed, as my shoes are made in a great variety of widths, sizes and half sizes. I guarantee a fit, prompt delivery and perfect satisfaction or money refunded upon return of the shoes in good condition. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



**W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN**
Is a fine seamless calf shoe, with Dongola tops and Oak Leather bottoms. They are made in Congress, Button and Lace on London Cap Toe, Narrow Cap Toe and Plain French Toe Lasts, in sizes from 5 to 11, including half sizes and in all widths. If you have been paying from $5 to $6 for shoes of this quality do not do so longer. One pair will wear as long as two pairs of common shoes sold by dealers that are not warranted by the manufacturer.
Our claims for this shoe over all other $3 shoes advertised are:
1st. It contains better material.
2d. It is more stylish, better fitting and durable.
3d. It gives better general satisfaction.
4th. It costs more money to make.
5th. It saves more money for the consumer.
6th. It is sold by more dealers throughout the U. S.
7th. Its great success is due to merit.
8th. It cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.
9th. It is the best in the world, and has a larger demand than any other $3 shoe advertised.

**$5,000 will be paid to any person who will prove the above statements to be untrue. The Following Lines will be found to be of the same quality of excellence:**

| | |
|---|---|
| $5.00 SHOE | GENUINE HAND-SEWED, which takes the place of custom-made shoes that cost from $7 to $9. |
| $4.00 SHOE | THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY HAND-SEWED WELT $4 SHOE. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $8. |
| $3.50 SHOE | FOR POLICEMEN, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them. Smooth inside as a Hand-Sewed Shoe. No Tacks or Wax Thread to hurt the feet |
| $2.50 SHOE | IS UNEXCELLED FOR HEAVY WEAR. Best Calf Shoe for the price. |
| $2.25 SHOE | WORKINGMAN'S. Is the best in the world for rough wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year. |
| $2.00 SHOE | IS EQUAL TO SHOES THAT COST FROM $3 TO $3.50. One pair will wear longer than any shoe ever sold at the price. |
| $2.00 SHOE | FOR BOYS is the best School Shoe in the world. |
| $1.75 SHOE | YOUTH'S SCHOOL, gives the small boy a chance to wear the best shoes in the world. |

All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

**W. L. DOUGLAS $3 AND $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.**
Both Ladies' Shoes are made in sizes from 1 to 7, including half sizes, and B, C, D, E and EE widths.
STYLES OF LADIES' SHOES.
"The French Opera," "The Spanish Arch Opera," "The American Common Sense," "The Medium Common Sense." All made in Button in the Latest Styles. Also French Opera in Front Laces, on $3 Shoe only.
Consumers should remember that W. L. DOUGLAS is the largest and only Shoe Manufacturer in the world supplying shoes direct from factory, thus giving all the middle-men's profits to the wearer.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

**THE CHINESE**
Copyright.

"Say, When the wind blows your fire, it is useless to tire yourself." About half of your toil can be avoided by the use of Sapolio.

It doesn't make us tired to tell about the merits of SAPOLIO. Thousands of women in the United States thank us every hour of their lives for having told them of SAPOLIO. Its use saves many weary hours of toil in house-cleaning.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Grocers often substitute cheaper goods for SAPOLIO to make a better profit. Send back such articles, and insist upon having just what you ordered.

**ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO., NEW YORK.**

*Continued from first page.*

was always neatly dressed, and we thought it was very probable that he had laid up one or two thousand dollars, as his salary this last two years had been about twelve hundred dollars. So when we made him the offer to become a partner in the business, and suggested that it would be more satisfactory if he could put some money into the firm he replied;

"If ten thousand dollars will be any object I can put in that much. I have saved out of my salary nine thousand four hundred dollars and my sister will let me have six hundred.

"I can tell you that I was never more astonished in my life, than when that fellow said he could put in ten thousand dollars, and the most of it his own money. He had never spent a dollar, or twenty-five cents or five cents for an unnecessary thing, and had kept his money in bank where it gathered a small interst. I am a great believer in the Bible, you know, and I kept two placards in big letters up in the store. On one was this text: "He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in that which is much;" and on the other: "He that is diligent in business, shall stand before kings and not before mean men." And Frank Jones' success was the literal fulfillment of those two texts. He had been faithful in the smallest things as in the greater ones, and diligent in business. That kind of a boy always succeeds," concluded Mr. Alden.

A small boy of ten, who had listened to the story with eager eyes, as well as ears, said:

"But we don't have any kings in this country, Mr. Alden, for diligent boys to stand before!"

"Yes, we do," laughed Mr. Alden. "We have more kings here than in any other country in the world. We have money kings, and business kings, and railroad kings, and land kings, and merchant kings, and publishing kings, and some of them wield an enormous power. This is the great country for kings."

### Little Trough Creek.

The brick work of the new schoolhouse is being pushed to completion.

A politician of our valley is looking for a democrat who voted against the prohibitory amendment, to accept the nomination for sheriff. We have not learned how much of a premium he will give. But the republican convention decided who the next sheriff of Huntingdon county would be. The majority of the republicans wanted Oaks; a majority of the delegates said Oaks; and, of course, Oaks will be the man.

It was something unusual to see two steam threshers traveling our valley road last week. Both were moving toward the head waters. The Smith Bros. were in advance; then came the Coder Bros. The latter propose to thresh toll free, find their own fuel, and board themselves. We have not heard the terms of the former, but, of course, they will be better.

Owing to the immense crops of hay and oats and the unfavorable weather, the harvesting is not done.

Misses Lettie and Allie Greenland, of Altoona, are home, spending their vacation.

Watson W. Wright, of Mapleton, accompanied by his children, visited his parents on Sunday last.

The abundant crop of whortle berries is mostly gathered and the usual number of snakes killed.

Milton Mierly, of Shaver's Creek, came to the valley on Sunday. Milt is a good farmer and a good fellow, and, with a fair chance, will make his mark on his new home.

The early potatoes are rottening. The blight has struck the late ones; and, from present indications, it wont make any difference whether the Montgomery Hollow bridge is built or not, so far as Trough Creek potatoes are concerned.

**Subscribe for "The Item,"**

### Cassville.

Mr. Wesley Hoffman is up and about again.

Numa Heaton is quite sick at this writing.

Miss Lu Beers, after an enjoyable stay in Cassville, will return to Philadelphia, to-day (Wednesday,) where she will resume her duties in the public school.

Sam, the Mill Creek stage horse, was sick unto death Saturday and Sunday. The sympathy of the whole town flowed out to him, as he has brought the mail with telgraphic precision. That standard man, but noisy, James Green, took the mail on Monday.

Miss Marguerite Hyssong, a very fine musician and vocalist, of Philadelphia, is spending some time with her parents in this place.

It is a matter of longing and regret, that Miss Beckie Moyer, of the Episcopal Hospital, of Philadelphia, is not here to aid in keeping up the full record of the Cassville belles during camp-meeting.

I fear to write, as your correspondent has spoken so highly of me that I know I shall be disappointing. This will be bad for our reputation. But, if I fail to be forcible and elegant, you will not forget, that what I may write will be as as straight if it were drawn from the well at Mt. Vernon.

It is believed that Jackson & Co. took the mail route to Mill Creek for a far less sum than it can be carried for. Hence, they cannot secure a sub-contractor for the full four years, without paying a bonus. They should know the service better before they put in a bid.

We learned late on Monday of a fishing party, consisting of about ten young ladies and two boys. We shall not give the result, as it might prove "teadious." Perhaps, it was not selfish, but it looked a little so. They do not know what they have missed by my absence, and it leaves the readers of the ITEM less wise.

The all-absorbing topic is camp-meeting, which begins to-day, Wednesday. The tents are all taken and many others would be rented if they could be obtained. The seats are all rearranged and the grounds wonderfully improved. Everybody is looking forward to a grand season. Many who have not met for weeks will meet again, and pleasantness is expected to be mingled as the leaves on the trees. Let everybody come and mingle in this primeval temple.

Michael Walch, Esq., of New York city, died a few days ago. He was a very scholarly man. He was principal of the Cassville Seminary in its halcyon days. Afterwards, he removed to New York, where he became very wealthy. He was a brother to Mrs. Judge Clarkson, of this place. He was about 60 years of age.

—A well dressed man called for whiskey in a Wilkes-Barre saloon a few days since, and was about taking it, when a tramp tapped him and asked the price of a drink. The dressy man fumbled in his vest, and regretted that he had no change save the 15 cents he the bar, but added: "Hold on, though." Then he poured half of his whiskey into another glass, which he gave to the tramp, swallowing his own, ate a large lunch, walked out with a generous stride, and two minutes later was seen heading up the avenue with the tramp beside him.

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county will attend at the time and places specified, in the following list, for the purpose of collecting State and County taxes for the year 1889:

Wednesday, Aug. 14, Orbisonia and part of Cromwell township, Orbisonia.

Thursday, Aug. 15. Rockhill and part of Cromwell township, at Markle House.

Friday. Aug. 16, Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township, at Shirleysburg.

Saturday, Aug. 17, Springfield township, at Meadow Gap.

Monday, Aug. 19, Mt. Union and part of Shirley township, at Mt. Union.

Tuesday, Aug. 20, Henderson township, at Union Church.

Wednesday, Aug. 21, Walker township, at McConnellstown, forenoon.

Thursday, Aug. 22, Huntingdon borough, First ward, treasurer's office.

Friday, Aug. 23, Huntingdon borough, Second ward, treasurer's office.

Monday, Aug. 26, Huntingdon borough, Third ward, treasurer's office.

Tuesday, Aug. 27, Huntingdon borough, Fourth ward, treasurer's office.

Wednesday, Aug. 28, Smithfield township, treasurer's office.

☞All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15th, 1889, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

E. O. ROGERS,
County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, June 13, 1889.


**B. O'Connor & Sons.**

**4**

**White Shirts, Laundried, for**

**$1.00**

—BARGAINS IN—

**Percal and Fancy Flannel Shirts**

Gents' Ties, worth 50 cts., selling for 30 cts.

Gents' and Boys' Straw Hats, away below cost, to close out.

You will want a Seersucker Coat and Vest. Come and see ours and learn prices.

Have you seen our
—F.A.N.C.Y F.R.E.N.C.H—
**Flannels**
FOR DRESSES, SHIRTS, Etc., at 30 cts., worth 40 cts.

—We have—
**Reduced**
OUR LINE OF
**Dress : Goods**
very much. Goods, worth 15 to 18 cts. per yd., reduced to 12½ cts.

—This is a—
**Big Bargain!**
Don't miss it!

Percals reduced from 12½ cts. to 9 cts.

Dress Ginghams and Chambreys, worth 12½ to 15 cts., selling for 10 cts.

Apron Gingham, 6 cts., up.

Ticking, 12 cts., up.

Demins, 12 cts., up.

Linen Crash, 7 cts.

—Fine line of—
**Cottonades**
and Jeans, selling at 23 cts., worth 30 cts.

Ladies' Gloves — the 25-cent kind, for 15 cts. Black and colors.

Embroidered robes—about 13 yards to the pattern—$1.25.

Prints, 4 cts.

—We have more—
**Shoes**
in the following sizes than we want:

Ladies', 2½, 3, 5, 5½, 6, and 7.

Gents', 7, 9, and 10, shoes and boots.

These are bargains that you cannot afford to miss.

Fine line of Ladies' Walking Shoes —the black and russet leather.

Misses' Walking Shoes, Nos. 12 to 2, patent leather tip, only 85 cts.

HAMMOCKS AND HAMMOCK FIXTURES.

Sun umbrellas and Fans at Cost.

Bargains in Men's extra-heavy Rubber Coats. They are worth $3.25, but are selling for $2.75.

Remember our terms: 30 days; cash in full on pay day, or no credit. We give this system the credit for raising our sales last month far in advance of any previous July.

**B. O'Connor & Sons,**
Mapleton Depot, Pa.



**Phillips & Son.** **Phillips & Son**

**JUST RECEIVED!**

*A large invoice of Hardware---the largest ever brought to this town,---consisting of Picks, Shovels, Chains, Traces, Carpenters' Squares, Hand Saws, Compass Saws, Hatchets, Nails, Screws, Hinges, Wall Brushes, Carpenters' Chalk, Pick and Hatchet Handles, Apple Pearers, Bar Lead, Emery, Thumb Latches, Etc. Also, those extra-heavy Wire Clothes-line that so many people are asking for. In fact, everyting we could think of in this line, we bought. Remember the place---*

"The Old Reliable" Store
—of—
PHILLIPS & SON.

**Phillips & Son.** **Phillips & Son.**

**Farmers, Attention!**

**We are the Headquarters for**
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

I carry the largest line of Implements in the county, and, in buying in car-load lots, get the benefit of all discounts. I am agent for, and keep on hands, the following among my varied stock:

**Triumph Steel-Frame Folding Binders,**

Triumph Mowers, (1 and 2-Horse), Triumph Self Rake, Crown Fertilizer Grain Drills.

Hamburg Steel Combination Plows—cheapest repaired plow—reversible self-sharpening share

—high beam—light draft—best plow in the market.

Stevens' Arch Frame Spring-tooth Harrow, Half-Steel Straight Frame Spring-tooth Harrow, Iron-beam Double and Single Shovel Plows, Iron-beam Cultivators, Hoffhame's Broken-axle Riding Cultivator (the only corn-worker successfully used on hilly land), Thomas' Hay Rakes (horse dump and hand dump), Thomas' Iron Force and Lift Pump, seamless drawn brass cylinders.

**South Bend Wagons,**

best wagons ever brought into Pennsylvania. Spangler Corn Planter (can be regulated to plant 12 different distances, either hilling or drilling), Cutting Boxes and anything in the way of farming implements. I contract for, and furnish, plain iron or galvanized tubing of any size. I also handle High Grade Fertilizers. Agent for the New Becker Washing Machine, the greatest improvement of the age. Come and see my stock.

W. W. McCRACKEN,
Cor. 7th and Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

**OPERA HOUSE CLOTHING STORE**

Great Bargains in Men's & Boys' Clothing.

From now until August 15th, 1889, I will offer my entire stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, AND VALISES at Cost. I must have more room for my large and well selected stock of FALL GOODS, which will arrive in a few days.

**Men's Fine Wales Suits, Former Price, $20; Now Going at $15. All-wool Cheviot as Low as $8.**

BOYS' SUITS AS LOW AS $1, AND UP.

—GREAT BARGAINS IN—
STRAW HATS, NECKWEAR, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, &c.

☞CALL SOON. RESPECTFULLY,

W. E. Eby.
(Successor to Wm. Reed.)
Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.